

"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

The Northfield Press

Ashuelot - Athol - Bernardston - Brattleboro - Colrain - Deerfield - Gill - Greenfield - Hinsdale - Leyden - Millers Falls - Montague - Montague City - Mt. Hermon - Northfield - Orange - South Vernon - Sunderland - Turners Falls - Vernon - Warwick - Winchester

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NORTHFIELD, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1930

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Historical Society Celebrates Charter Day

The Hon. Herbert Parsons Addresses Large Audience

A large and representative gathering of citizens responded to the invitation of the Historical Society in the celebration of Charter Day in Dickinson Library hall Tuesday evening, March 4. This was the first public meeting in the hall for several years, it having lapsed into disuse until in November it was put into good condition by the library trustees, and the rooms adjoining on the north and south were given for the use of the Historical Society and the American Legion. The cabinets and tables containing historical relics and other objects of interest are now in the audience room. The new arrangement seems to please all who have seen it.

Dr. Florence Colton, president of the Historical Society, presided at the meeting Tuesday evening. She expressed the thanks of the society for the room now at its disposal, and Mr. Duley, chairman of the Library Trustees, replied, saying it had been a pleasure to thus help in providing a place so evidently needed, and that he hoped it was but the beginning of a real building in the near future owned and occupied by the society.

Mr. Leonard R. Smith and Mrs. Frank Montague spoke briefly of the work and purpose of the society. A quartette composed of Miss Sophie Searles, Mrs. Mildred Addison, Dr. A. H. Wright and Mr. Leon R. Alexander, then sang "Massachusetts," the words written by Miss Evelyn Ellis of Newton Center, the music composed by Mrs. Leon Alexander, and re-arranged as a quartette by Miss Holton. The speaker of the evening, the Hon. Herbert Parsons, then gave a most interesting address on that period of Northfield's history between the years 1790 and 1835, a period marked by growth of population and a noteworthy development along social, educational, commercial and religious lines. Mr. Parsons is so familiar with Northfield's history that he is more than on speaking terms with the many worthy sires and grandfathers who gave the spirit of culture and virility to a community whose history and place in New England is not exceeded in importance by any other town. In the revolutionary period Northfield had a population of 415. In 1741 this had grown to 847. At that time it was larger than Deerfield and almost as large as Springfield. Mr. Parsons related many incidents and named many of the men who left their imprint upon the community. Some of these were John Barrett, Seth Field, Azariah Wright, Solomon Vose, Jabez Parsons, Samuel C. Allen, Rev. John Hubbard, John Nivers, Franklin Ripley, William Pomeroy, Isaiah Moody, Dr. Edward Jarvis, George and Cyrus Hosmer, Benjamin R. Curtis, Dr. Charles Blake, Thomas Power, Charles Osgood and Rev. Thomas Mason. He spoke of the three Drake sisters and Miss Sallie, Williams, who conducted a girls' school in "Union hall" from 1802 to 1830. He told of the Lyceum, the social library founded by Thomas Power, who also planted the Northfield elms. He did not forget the Northfield Academy, opened in 1830.

Mr. Parsons spoke almost an hour, but his listeners would have been glad to hear him longer. A rising vote of thanks was given to him for coming from Boston to address the meeting. Booklets containing a sketch of the life of John Winthrop, first Governor of Massachusetts, and an historical outline of the beginnings of our commonwealth were presented to the audience.

The Fortnightly Play

An audience that filled the Town hall last Friday night was prompt and emphatic in showing its appreciation of the play, "Fixing It for Father." It was cleverly conceived by its author and cleverly done by the "all star" cast who took part in its performance. It would be difficult indeed to select anyone who excelled the others or to say of any one that he or she did not thoroughly portray the character assigned. Much credit is due Mr. P. W. E. Hart, whose guidance of the rehearsals bore the fruit of a first-class performance. With the talent we have it would seem that two or three good plays ought to be given in a year, instead of one, or perhaps not any.

American Legion Auxiliary

The regular monthly meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary was held at the home of Marion Holton Tuesday evening last. It was voted to accept the invitation of the Legion post to hold a joint meeting in April for the purpose of parliamentary drill in order that the Legion and its auxiliary might take a more effective part in community affairs. Mrs. Lester Abbott and Mrs. F. W. Pattison were elected to membership. Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Matern were chosen to attend the district council meeting in Northampton on March 6. Delightful refreshments were served and a social hour followed the business meeting. Members were asked to guess the name of a doll being named and dressed by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, the name to be announced at the Northampton meeting.

Parent-Teacher Association

The Parent-Teacher Association held its regular meeting Monday evening at Alexander hall. The committee in charge was Mrs. Birdsall, Miss Dalton, Mrs. Kehl, Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. Polhemus and Mrs. Thomas Parker. After a brief business meeting, at which it was decided to hold another "traveling food sale" for the purpose of replenishing the treasury, Mrs. Lilly showed two films sent by the State Board of Health, dealing with the mental hygiene of children. The musical part of the program was furnished by eight Mount Hermon students, accompanied by Mr. Ellinwood and led by Professor Lawrence. These students, all members of the Glee Club, sang six delightful songs; Mr. Ellinwood played a scherzo from a Beethoven sonata; Professor Lawrence and Mr. Ives sang a duet, "Under the Desert Stars." One of the students played a solo on the harmonica. The speaker of the evening was Prof. Lester P. White of Mount Hermon, whose address was on "Education for Ethical Character."

Professor White, who is a specialist in psychology and religious education, spoke delightfully and convincingly on the importance of treating the child as a person. "They behave like children," he said, "but they expect to be treated like gentlemen, and so they should be." A child whose chief memories of his father are impatience and ill-temper will find it very hard to believe that God is like a father. Especially between the ages of 10 and 16 years children are endowed with far more energy than strength or judgment. This energy must be helpfully guided into wise channels, else the parents are working against their child's God-given endowment. The purpose of education is to teach right attitudes in order that the child may develop his own judgment to the point at which he will react ethically to the difficult situations of life. Parents and teachers must cultivate calmness, firmness and perfect fairness, and must always remember that the child is "set in the midst."

A brief discussion followed on the use of discipline and Mrs. Kehl read an excellent paper on the value of physical education in developing ethical character. Refreshments were served. More than 60 members were present and found the program interesting and inspiring.

Mrs. Mary Bailey

After a long illness, Mrs. Mary Bailey died at her home in Newport, N. H., Saturday, March 1. She leaves one son, George Theodore Bailey, of New Haven, Conn., who has spent much time with her recently. She also leaves sisters and brothers. A few years ago Mrs. Bailey spent a winter in Northfield and has often been the guest of Mrs. F. B. Caldwell, stopping off on her way to and from New Haven. Mrs. G. F. Bailey, formerly Miss Helen Caldwell, went to Newport Tuesday to attend the funeral services.

South Church Notes

The story, as an exercise in mind reading for the children, was resumed last Sunday and will take up in the sessions of the Church school a number of characters of the Bible. Beginning next Sunday, the minister will give a reading, between five and ten minutes' length, on the vital subject before the discourse of the morning, and it will be a special feature of the services in the Lenten season. The subject of discourse next Sunday will be, "The Good of Christian Congregations."

The Soviet Paradise

An editorial in the San Francisco Chronicle gives a vivid picture of economic conditions in Russia, the "Soviet Paradise." The Chronicle says a large part of the peasant population, contrary to Soviet decree, is trekking to adjoining lands in search of food and sustenance. These refugees are of the class that would normally be prosperous, industrious and the mainstay of the country, yet the policy of the government which confiscates all surplus products of their labor under the "co-operative plan" is driving them from their homes. The Russian Government has, for some years, been conducting "drives" on the Kulaks, or so-called wealthy farmers. A Kulak is anyone who, by dint of hard work and industry, manages to get possession of a cow or two or achieve a comparative degree of prosperity. The Soviet has branded him a menace to the State! Of course, the startling part of all this is that Russia is the fair land where all are free and happy, with everyone working for the commonweal. As a writer in an American radical magazine recently expressed it, Russia's aim has been to do away with the economic "lie" on which other nations are built—private property. It would seem, however, from the reports, that the "lie" is on the part of Communism.

Personal Mention

Fred Hale, who has been confined to the house for the past few weeks, is improving.

William F. Hoehn, president of the Northfield National Bank, has been re-elected a director of the Peekskill-Bear Mountain Corporation.

Mrs. F. B. Caldwell, who has been making a good recovery in the Memorial hospital, Brattleboro, expects to come home early next week.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be Friday, March 14, and will be addressed by Miss Helen Nathan of M. A. C., on the subject of Home Economics.

Miss Mildred Griggs, who two years ago was a teacher in our high school, was the guest of Mrs. Marion Webster over the week-end and attended the Fortnightly play, "Fixing It for Father." Miss Griggs is now teaching in Hingham.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Walker returned Saturday after a most pleasant trip to Bermuda. They spent eight days on the island, with headquarters at the Hotel Inverurie, Hamilton, and they come back not only feeling fine, but with much to say in favor of Bermuda as a delightful resting place.

Mrs. Minnie L. Morgan is in Boston for the purpose of attending the conference of State officers of the W. C. T. U., which met yesterday in the Church of the New Jerusalem on Bowdoin street, to consider measures for defeating the wet referendum. She will also attend a similar meeting called by the State Committee of the Law Enforcement League in the Hotel Westminster tomorrow, when reports of work done in the various districts of the State will be received.

Fay Smith, one of our high school graduates of last year, who is now at Mount Hermon, was a member of the Lyceum team that debated with the Hayward club last Saturday evening on the value of co-education. The Lyceum team won the debate on the negative side and was awarded the alumni second prize of \$5 for proficiency as a debater.

Rev. Ambert Garnett of the First M. E. Church of Greenfield will give an address next Monday evening at the monthly faculty meeting of the Sunday school teachers and officers of the Trinitarian church. His subject will be "Bible School Classes." Supper will be at 6 o'clock. Any other friends who would like to hear and meet Mr. Garnett will be welcome at 7:30.

The following pupils of No. 3 School have been neither absent nor tardy during the last two months: June Browning, Frederick Clough, Florence Hale, Grace Fisher, Madeline Whitney, Howard Williams and Thomas Russell. Howard Williams is the only pupil who has been neither absent nor tardy this year.

We are informed by Supervisor H. L. Deane of Greenfield that no more applications for positions as census enumerators can be received, as there is not time enough left in which to have the examinations sent through.

Hax Huber has resigned as deputy sheriff and Theodore F. Darby has been appointed by Acting High Sheriff Chester A. Davis of Turners Falls to take his place and was sworn yesterday.

H. H. Chamberlain has been confined to the house for the past week with an infected wound in the leg, caused by a bruise. He can move about, however, with the aid of crutches.

The next social of the Young People's Society of the Congregational church will be held the evening of March 28 instead of March 31.

Rural Carrier Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination to fill the position of rural carrier at South Vernon, Mass. The examination will be held at East Northfield, Mass. Receipt of applications will close on March 28, 1930. The date of examination will be stated on admission cards mailed to applicants after the close of receipt of applications, and will be about 10 days after that date. The salary of a rural carrier on a standard daily wagon route of 24 miles is \$1,800 per annum, with an additional \$30 per mile per annum for each mile or major fraction thereof in excess of 24 miles. Certain allowances are also made for the maintenance of equipment. The examination will be open only to citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of the post office where the vacancy exists and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form 1977. Both men and women, if qualified, may enter this examination, but appointing officers have the legal right to specify the sex desired in requesting certificates of eligibles. Form 1977 and application blanks can be obtained from the vacancy office mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications must be on file with the commission at Washington, D. C., prior to the close of business on the date specified above. At the examination applicants must furnish unmounted photographs of themselves taken within two years.

South Vernon, Mass.

A daughter was born, Sunday, March 2, at the Mt. Vernon hospital in Yonkers, N. Y., to Carl and Miriam (Tyler) Meissner, granddaughter to Rev. and Mrs. George E. Tyler of South Vernon.

Dick Steinbruggen has returned home from a visit to his mother in Worcester.

Ernest Allen of Springfield, Vt., has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Labelle.

There was a good attendance at the Town meeting Tuesday last. Willis Collier was elected road commissioner, John Miner as one of the assessors, Dwight Johnson as a selectman. Mrs. H. A. Brown declined to serve on the school board and Mr. Harris was appointed to serve in her place. Leon Brooks was appointed auditor.

Robert Bruce, who has been seriously ill with blood poison since the accident to his right foot, is slowly recovering. His temperature ran to 103 for three days. He was up Tuesday last for the first time since his illness. His pastor, Rev. Paul Swarthout, and Mrs. Swarthout and son, and his Sunday school teacher, Ernest Arre, and Mrs. Barre, and other friends called on him last Tuesday.

Church services next Sunday will be as usual; Sermon by the pastor, Rev. George E. Tyler, followed by church school at 12:05 p. m.; evening service at 7 o'clock; mid-week prayer meeting at the Vernon Home Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Little Carl Meissner of Yonkers, N. Y., who is visiting his grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. George E. Tyler, was seriously ill last week. He was under the care of a nurse from Brattleboro, Vt., and Dr. A. H. Wright of Northfield of Northfield. He is now recovered.

A union service was held last Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Vernon chapel, with Rev. J. L. Purdy as the speaker, who is a very interesting preacher.

Little "Billy" Shattuck fell down stairs last week, fracturing his arm. He was so good natured that his injury wasn't discovered until three days later. A physician was called to set it. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

The community received another shock when news was received of the sudden death of Mrs. Miriam McKinstry of Lisbon, N. H. She was stricken suddenly with a shock while in Boston. She lived to the good old age of 84 years. She was a great preacher and lecturer on the Bible prophecies, the World's Greatest Empires. She was the most noted and the most prominent woman in the Adventist denomination. She had travelled all over the United States alone for years giving interesting lectures in the distant States from coast to coast. When her husband was living they traveled together, but since he died she has traveled alone. Her niece has been with her as a companion for the past few months. She had been doing a wonderful work.

School Award Medals

Emerson Phillips, Americanization officer of the Haven H. Spencer Post, 179, American Legion, has arranged with Supt. L. W. Robbins of the public schools for the award annually of the Legion medals to the boy and girl of the grammar school graduating class who best represents those qualities of character and ability which, if cultivated, are calculated to result in better citizenship. The boy's medal is of solid bronze, three inches in diameter, and the girl's medal is similar but smaller in size. Both were designed by artists of note. A certificate of award goes with each. In addition, the boy will receive a lapel button of the same design as the medal. The girl will receive a brooch pin. They will be on display shortly in the Northfield pharmacy.

The awards will be made on the basis of 20 per cent for each of the following qualities—Honor: Strength and stability of character, high standard of conduct, keen sense of what is right, adherence to truth and conscience and devotion to duty and practice of clean speech. In "clean speech" is included freedom from carrying malicious gossip.

Sourage: Bravery in the face of opposition and danger and grit to stand up for the right to do one's duty. Leadership: Ability to lead and to accomplish through group action.

Service: Kindliness, unselfishness, fellowship, protection of the weak and promotion of the interests and welfare of associates without hope of personal reward.

The post will select the individuals to receive the awards after consultation with the teachers and the members of the eighth grade. The eighth grade will vote separately on the five qualifications.

Get Your Envelope

Following the example found effective at the 25th anniversary of Northfield, the town tercentenary committee has ordered a supply of free envelopes for the use of our citizens. Any person who can make good use of them in their correspondence or business can get a reasonable supply at the Press office.

These envelopes will help fasten the dates of the special events in the local celebration in the public mind. Let us get them into circulation promptly. Use them especially in inviting relatives and former residents back for Old Home and Family Reunion features.

The Adventures of Luckey O. Clapp

An Interesting Letter from the Far West

Our Tercentenary Column

The committee in charge of the old-time dance, planned for Wednesday evening, July 30 next, held a meeting at the Town hall last Monday evening. Galen Stearns was in the chair and other members present were John Callaghan, T. F. Darby, who was elected secretary; Charles L. Gilbert, Homer Havercroft, Alfred Holton, Charles A. Arker and George Pefferle. Joseph W. Field and A. P. Pitt of the town committee were also present.

Messrs. Callaghan, Havercroft and Parker were put in charge of the program of old-fashioned dances. Mr. Pefferle is to engage a fiddlers' orchestra, also to represent this group on the central publicity committee. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were asked to look up costumes and Mr. Darby decorations for the hall appropriate to the colonial period. The refreshment committee is Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Holton and Mr. and Mrs. Kidder.

This dance will be something unique all the way through and should prove a distinctive feature of the town celebration.

The next session of the State Tercentenary Conference, comprising chairmen and delegates of the cities and towns that are participating in the tercentenary celebration, will be held at Salem on Wednesday, March 12, with lunch (\$1.50) at 12:45 noon at the Hotel Hawthorne, followed by a business session for delegates. Northfield is entitled to be represented by its chairman and two other delegates. At 3:30 o'clock there will be a session for the general public. This afternoon meeting is also open to additional representatives.

At this conference the complete schedule of events, dates and places will be announced, and the committees from the towns and cities represented will make reports of progress. Some general features of much importance will be announced.

If any citizen of Northfield expects to be in town or vicinity on March 12, or would like to go specially for it, please let Dr. Florence Colton know and the town committee will elect you a delegate.

The Garden Theatre

The Garden theatre presents the all-talking double feature program for its anniversary week, the outdoor classic, "Romance of Rio Grande," with Warner Baxter, Mary Duncan and Antonio Moreno, and the nautical comedy, "Dames Ahoy," with Glen Tryon and Gertrude Astor. Other novelties on the same program include the fourth episode of "Tarzan the Tiger," and the farcical comedy, "Mickles Mix Up" and Movietone News. This program will be presented tomorrow (Saturday), Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. For the balance of the week, starting Wednesday, comes "The Song of Kentucky," with Lois Moran, and "Seven Keys to Baldpate," a mystery comedy, with Richard Dix. The added novelties include Crinoline Classics, Little Billie and Pathe Talking News. Continuous shows are given every Saturday and Sunday, starting at 2 p. m., and twice daily at 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. other days.

Greenfield Woman's Club Concert

A concert, which should attract a large audience, has been arranged by the Greenfield Woman's club, for the closing of the concert season, to take place on the evening of March 18, with the following artists: Phyllis Krauter, violinist, and Bruce Simonds, pianist.

While women pianists and violinists are familiar to concert goers, a virtuoso of the cello is a rarity among the musical fair sex. The advent of Phyllis Krauter, brilliant young cellist, and the novel appeal of her playing, has evoked rhapsodic critical comments everywhere. Novelty combined with rare musicianship, seems to have been the keynote or her sensational career.

Bruce Simonds, pianist, is American born and descended from distinguished New England ancestry. As a child his remarkable musical talent was shown at the age of five, at which time he began piano lessons. When six years old he composed little pieces, and being precocious in writing stories, as well as in music, he won the State and National prizes for literary compositions from the age of 12. On entering Yale University he carried on work in the college and the music school. His first orchestral appearance was in 1918, after study with Harold Bauer and finally with Matthay in London, where he was awarded the Chappell gold medal for excellence in piano playing, the first American to receive that honor. Recitals in Paris and London were followed by appearances in America, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Cleveland and Minneapolis symphony orchestras and the Philadelphia orchestra. When not giving recitals, Bruce Simonds lectures at Yale University, where he is alone in his field.

Coming Events in Northfield

If officers or members of local organizations or committees will send dates of their functions well in advance, we will be glad to print them in this column, without charge.

The Board of Selectmen meet regularly the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

American Legion meeting, Town hall, last Friday in every month.

American Legion Auxiliary—Regular meeting first Tuesday of each month in the Legion room of the Town hall.

North Church, Sunday School Faculty, second Monday in month, 6 p. m.

Northfield Historical Society, first Tuesday in December, March, June and September.

March 7—Town Hall, Community club dance.

March 14—Fortnightly Club, 3 p. m., Alexander hall.

March 28—Christian Endeavor Social, vestry Congregational Church, 7:30 p. m.

Home Canning Made Easy

By GRACE VIAL GRAY
Household Science Institute.

TOMATOES

Tomatoes are one of the easiest of vegetables to can. They are an acid vegetable and as such do not present any of the difficulties that sometimes arise in canning the non-acid vegetables. Tomatoes are so rich in vitamins that they are quite necessary in the diet, and fortunately retain their vitamin value after being canned. All wise

Grace Vial Gray, homemakers will can many quarts of tomatoes for their winter menus when vitamins are not so plentiful.

For canning, use only sound, firm, ripe tomatoes. Cut off any green, unripened parts. Scald $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes to loosen the skins. Putting the tomatoes in a square of cheesecloth facilitates this process. Dip in cold



Making Tomatoes Ready for Canning. water, core and peel. Pack in jars. There are two styles of packing tomatoes. One way is to pack them solid or whole. The other is to pack them mashed in their juice.

For the solid pack, pack the tomatoes whole, pressing down firmly enough to fill all air spaces; add only the juice which drains from the tomatoes during peeling and cutting. If the tomatoes are to be sold, this is the type of pack that government

OFFER SEAS IN PRIZES IN NATIONAL CANNING CONTEST
To ward off a threatened surplus of farm products in many sections and to improve more homewives with the economy and healthfulness of home canned foods, a National Canning Contest is now under way to find the best jar of canned fruit, vegetables and meat in the country. Two hundred and twenty-two cash prizes totaling \$5,825 have been hung up by the Sears-Robinson Agricultural Foundation, including a grand sweepstakes prize of \$1,250 for the best jar of canned food entered in the contest. Any woman or girl is eligible to enter the contest, but entries must be in not later than October 1, 1929. Further information on the contest and free jar and entry blanks for sending in entries may be had by writing to Anne Williams, director, National Canning Contest, 925 S. Human Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

regulations require. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt to every quart. Seal and process. Process means sterilize.

For the other type of pack, the irregular, broken, or extra large tomatoes can be used. Scald and cold dip to remove the skins. Mash. Fill jars. Add 1 teaspoonful salt to each jar. Partially seal and process.

Whole canned tomatoes look more attractive and should always be canned this way for exhibition purposes. They should be canned whole, also, when desired for salads. The other type of canning enables one to get more tomatoes in a jar and is excellent for soups.

Tomato puree can also be made by cooking tomato pulp until it is the consistency of catsup, after which it is seasoned, strained and packed hot in jars and canned. It is all ready for use when the jars are opened.

After the jars of tomatoes and tomato puree are ready for canning, put them in the steam pressure cooker. Have boiling water almost to reach the rack in bottom of cooker. Fill cooker with jars, adjust cover by tightening clamps opposite each other. At the same time, see that all clamps are tight and no steam escapes except through the petcock. When steam comes from the petcock, close petcock completely, and allow pressure to rise to 10 pounds. Sterilize 10 minutes at this pressure. Keep uniform pressure to prevent loss of liquid in jars.

Remove cooker from fire at the end of the processing period, and allow gauge to register zero before opening the petcock, then open gradually to prevent loss of liquid in jars. Remove jars, completely seal, invert, cool, watch for a few days, then store in a cool, dry place.

Mennonite Colony in America in Year 1662

Mennonites first appeared in America about 1662, when a band of 24, led by Pieter Cornelius Plockhoy, organized a settlement, but it was not until a century later that the cult became firmly established.

The settlement, which was one of the early plans for the occupation of the Delaware by any of the European settlers, did not last. Plockhoy, with his 24 followers, made a contract with the Burgomasters and Regents of Amsterdam, for the founding of a colony "in any part of the district of this Colonie wherever it may please to lie, as they shall be willing to cultivate and pasture."

After adopting various rules and regulations, the colony was broken up by the English under Sir Robert Carr in 1684, and nothing whatever is known of the fate of members of the colony. It is stated that Plockhoy, the leader, and his wife, arrived at Germantown in 1694, after having wandered in the wilderness for 30 years, and were given a home by the Mennonites at that place.

First Steam Carriage Met With Disapproval

The London Times reprints the following from its issue of August 5, 1829: A Gurney's steam carriage arrived on Monday, at the Cranford Bridge Inn, from an experimental tour to and from Bath. The success of this trial much excited the most sanguine friends of the invention. . . . Mr. Gurney, his brother, Colonel Viney, Captain Dobbin, and assistants started from Cranford bridge about 4 a. m. They proceeded at a most rapid rate to Maidenhead, which they reached, notwithstanding two or three delays, in about an hour and five minutes—a distance of nearly fifteen miles. After this proof of their capability of speed, they traveled more leisurely, until they arrived near Malsbam where . . . they were attacked by some brutal fellows, who, imagined they were "come to take the bread out of their mouths." To prevent similar occurrences, it was thought advisable to draw the carriage the remainder of the way by horses. Having exhibited the powers and practicability of the invention publicly in Bath, the party left early on Monday morning to return. Prudential considerations induced them not to light their fire until they had passed the place of their late annoyance. They then lighted, and amidst the most provoking delays in securing supplies of water, coke, and charcoal, came the last 84 miles in about 12 hours, thus giving the proof experimental of the capacity

Many Republics Before That of United States

Probably the first government which can be considered republican in form was the ancient Israelitish commonwealth or republic, which lasted from about 1491 B. C. to 1085 B. C. About three centuries after this the Greek states, of which Athens was chief, set up what gradually came to be democratic republics. Ancient Carthage and Rome were for a short period republics. During the Middle ages many of the free cities of Italy and Germany set up republics. San Marino in Italy is now the oldest existing republic, while Switzerland has existed as a republic since 1291. According to an article in the American Cyclopaedia, the degree of popular sovereignty in republics has varied very widely in the past, most of the so-called republics having been ruled by an aristocracy which jealously guarded its own rights but treated the multitude as little better than slaves. "Real republican government may be said to date from the American Declaration of Independence, and even in the United States the government was largely one of class until about the second quarter of the Nineteenth century, when suffrage barriers began to break down."

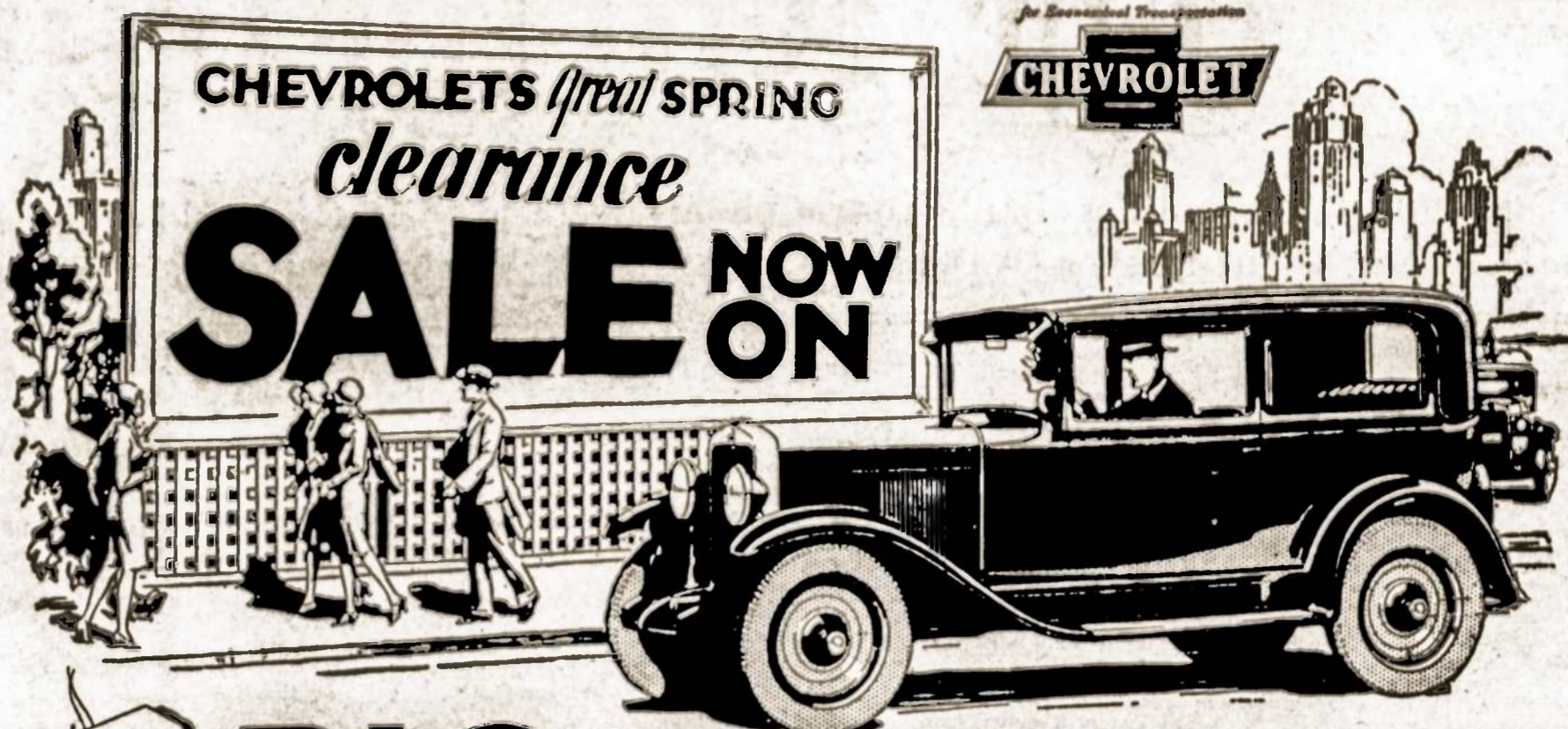
Cured Small Boys of "Finickiness" at Meals

Meal time generally was a trying period in the Brown household. Invariably Bobby didn't like half the things that were served, and Billy expressed a dislike for the other half. Often they agreed on the same item. It required threats and persuasion to force them to partake of the food provided, but at length the Browns decided on a new method.

For weeks they compiled a list of the eatables that the boys hated, and served them exclusively for dinner. There was a howl of anguish from the two urchins as they glanced at the table. The parents passed the various dishes instead of Mr. Brown serving them, but the boys, with a pained look, took tiny helpings or passed them up entirely. They pecked at the food and went to bed hungry, for Mrs. Brown had seen to it that there was nothing in the larder to attract them.

This went on for several meals—and the boys finally had to surrender. Now they actually are fond of some of the victuals they formerly detested. However, neither has been heard since then to kick about any item of the food. They are afraid they'll have to eat it for days at a time.—New York Sun.

ACT TODAY...DON'T MISS THESE BARGAINS!



BIG REDUCTIONS ON USED CARS

"WITH an OK THAT COUNTS"

If you haven't attended Chevrolet's Great Spring Clearance Sale, come in today! To make it the biggest of its kind ever held in this community we offer big reductions on popular cars that set a new record of value for your dollar!

The big reception given the 1930 Chevrolet has filled our showrooms with late model, low mileage cars that must be sold this week to make room for more

trade-ins. Now you can secure a handsome, dependable used car bearing the red tag "with an OK that counts". This signifies that the car has been thoroughly reconditioned by expert mechanics to top-notch appearance and performance.

See our big selection of makes and models carrying the famous red "OK that counts" tag. Buy today and save!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN LOW PRICED 4 AND 6 CYLINDER CARS

1929 ESSEX 2nd SERIES COACH

Motor as good as new, excellent condition, tires and paint better than average. A rare bargain for this sale. **\$550** only

Easy Payments

1929 CHEVROLET 6-CYL. SPORT CABRIOLETS

Priced low for this sale only. These cars have been reconditioned in our shop and are sold with our used car guarantee. **\$175** DOWN PAYMENT

Balance in 12 Monthly Payments.

Choice of Two.

WE HAVE THREE CHEVROLET 1926 COUPES

Here's your chance to get a 3-speed car at very little money. These cars are in good mechanical condition and are priced for this sale only. **\$125**

Easy Payments.

1928 CHEVROLET 1-TON CHASSIS

These two trucks have been thoroughly reconditioned and are OK in every respect. Have 4-speed forward transmissions. Good tires and paint. For this sale **\$125** only

Down Payment, Balance—1 Year

1929 CHEVROLET 6-CYL. COACH

To be sold "with an O K that counts". Upholstery and tires in good condition. A rare chance to buy reliable transportation at low cost. Price for this sale **\$150** only.

DOWN PAYMENT

Balance in 12 Monthly Payments.

WE HAVE A FEW MORE CARS BOTH OPEN AND CLOSED MODELS

that are priced right for sale. Here's your big opportunity to get dollar for dollar values at a price that you can afford to pay.

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\$15,000,000 For Highway Safety More Room on the Highways

Public benefit and sound economics are closely related. The automobile industry's highway safety plan which will scrap 400,000 unfit cars in a year is an example of large-scale benefaction which is solidly grounded on business fundamentals.

Every one knows that the used car falls into two classifications. The first class comprises the servicable automobiles which are saleable by the dealer and of value to the buyer. The second class are the rattle-trap used cars which are a menace to all users of the highway and are an economic nuisance. They spell loss to the dealer and loss to those who operate them.

The various companies participating in this program estimate that they will spend a total of \$15,000,000 for sending such cars to the scrap heap. Those who are concerned with the national problem of accident prevention—and the motor executives are in the forefront of that movement—will greet enthusiastically this activity to clear the roads of unfit vehicles.

A. Alvan Macaulay, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which fosters the project, characterizes the effort as "perhaps the greatest single safety move in industrial history." The fact that the highway safety plan is good business sense strengthens the humanitarian value. Economic soundness is usually essential if any move is to be continuous rather than sporadic. The use of the automobile constitutes a vast democratic transportation system in which the maker, the dealer and the owner have a common interest. The removal of unfit cars will serve to clean up a situation prejudicial to the industry and the trade. It will be a boon to the nation of car-owners by removing from the highways a huge amount of undesirable rolling-stock.

American industry has again proved its ability to deal with major problems by methods which are comprehensive and far-visioned.

No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money.—Samuel Johnson.

Harassed traffic experts, struggling vainly with the overwhelming problem of overcrowded highways and limited parking space, have seen a new light on the motoring horizon. With road construction far behind schedule in proportion to the number of automobiles placed in use annually, with 28,000,000 motor vehicles trying to operate on only 163,000 miles of paved roadway and with traffic slowed down to the crawling point, the American traffic tangle had begun to look pretty hopeless.

But the late spring months of 1930 promise to bring a new light on the motoring horizon. By that time the new bantam car introduced to the automotive trade by the American Austin Car Company of Detroit during the weeks of the New York and Chicago automobile shows, will be in production in the United States. This bantam car—new in body design but built upon the standard Austin chassis of world-wide fame—will be but little more than half the size of the large heavy cars that so often congest our highways. It will go 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline; 1,000 miles on a single filling of two quarts of oil; and will give 20,000 to 40,000 miles to a set of tires. In quality, in appointments, in smartness of body design, the Austin will be second to none, it is promised, and yet it will list, we are told, at something less than \$450.

Highway experts see in the introduction of the Austin car an important factor that would encourage necessary, rather than waste, transportation on our roads. For it is clear that motorists who use a five-seated passenger car for a two-seated transportation requirement add by that much to the problem of traffic congestion.

Statistics show that only one mile of paved highway surface is available for every 100 cars in the country. To speed the construction of roads in an effort to match the increased production of automobiles would lead to an endless and expensive race. Obviously a curtailment of automotive production will never take place as long as the demand exists for automotive units.

A Dollar Dinner for Four



PROBABLY you, along with hundreds of others, have emerged into the New Year with hoards of good resolutions in your head. And, doubtless, one of them was to be more economical. In order to aid you in this laudable plan, we are presenting a menu and recipes to show that you can purchase the materials for a dinner for a family of four at a cost of only a dollar. Here's how it's done:

Frankfurters with Parsley Peas \$.47
Fried Bananas14
Bread and Butter08
Lettuce, French Dressing10
Cup Cakes, Raspberry Sauce20
Total **\$.99**

Frankfurters with Parsley Peas: Heat the peas from an 11-ounce can in their own liquor, then drain and add one tablespoon of butter, and season to taste. Pour into a shallow baking dish. Fry eight frankfurters and place on top of the peas, ar-

ranging them like the spokes of a wheel. Sprinkle with two tablespoons of chopped parsley and reheat in the oven a few minutes.

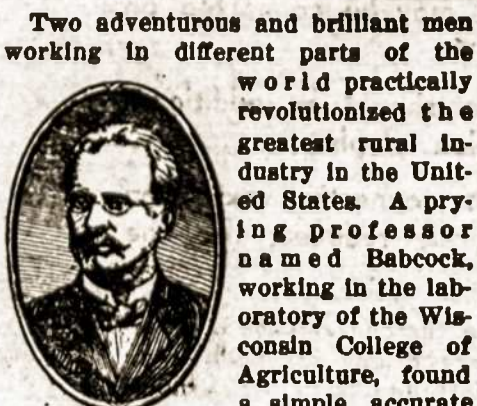
Here's the Dessert

Cup Cakes: Cream two tablespoons shortening with one-third cup of sugar, add one well-beaten egg. Sift together two-thirds cup flour, one and one-half teaspoons baking powder and a few grains of salt. Add to first mixture alternately with two tablespoons of milk. Flavor with raspberry or vanilla flavoring. Bake in the form of cup cakes in a moderate (375°) oven for 20 minutes. While warm serve with this sauce:

Raspberry Sauce: Empty contents of an 8-ounce can of raspberries into a sauce pan. Mix three tablespoons of sugar with one tablespoon of flour, add two tablespoons of water and one tablespoon of lemon juice. Add to the berries and cook until creamy. Serve over the cup cakes.

Work of Two Brilliant Men Revolutionized Dairying

Prying Professor Found Simple Way to Measure Fat Content of Cream; Cream Separator Work of Swedish Inventor.



Dr. De Laval.

Two adventurous and brilliant men working in different parts of the world practically revolutionized the greatest rural industry in the United States. A prying professor named Babcock, working in the laboratory of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, found a simple, accurate way to determine the butterfat content of milk or cream. A brilliant inventive genius named De Laval, laboring in his workshop in Sweden, found a way by which whole milk could be accurately, continuously and quickly separated into cream and skim milk. De Laval also inaugurated the research which resulted in the widely-used efficient mechanical milk separator.

Professor Babcock's discovery stabilized the dairy industry. Doctor De Laval's separator saved farm women millions of dollars' worth of cream while his milking machine saved farm men millions of hours of drudgery. "When it is realized," says Dr. O. W. Larson, former director of the National Dairy Council, "that the change from the faulty method of obtaining cream for buttermaking and other purposes to the continuous separator resulted in the saving of labor, a better quality of cream and butter, a skim milk superior for feeding purposes and available for the manufacture of by-products, and a great saving of the butterfat that was lost in the skim milk, the value of this ingenious invention can scarcely be overestimated."

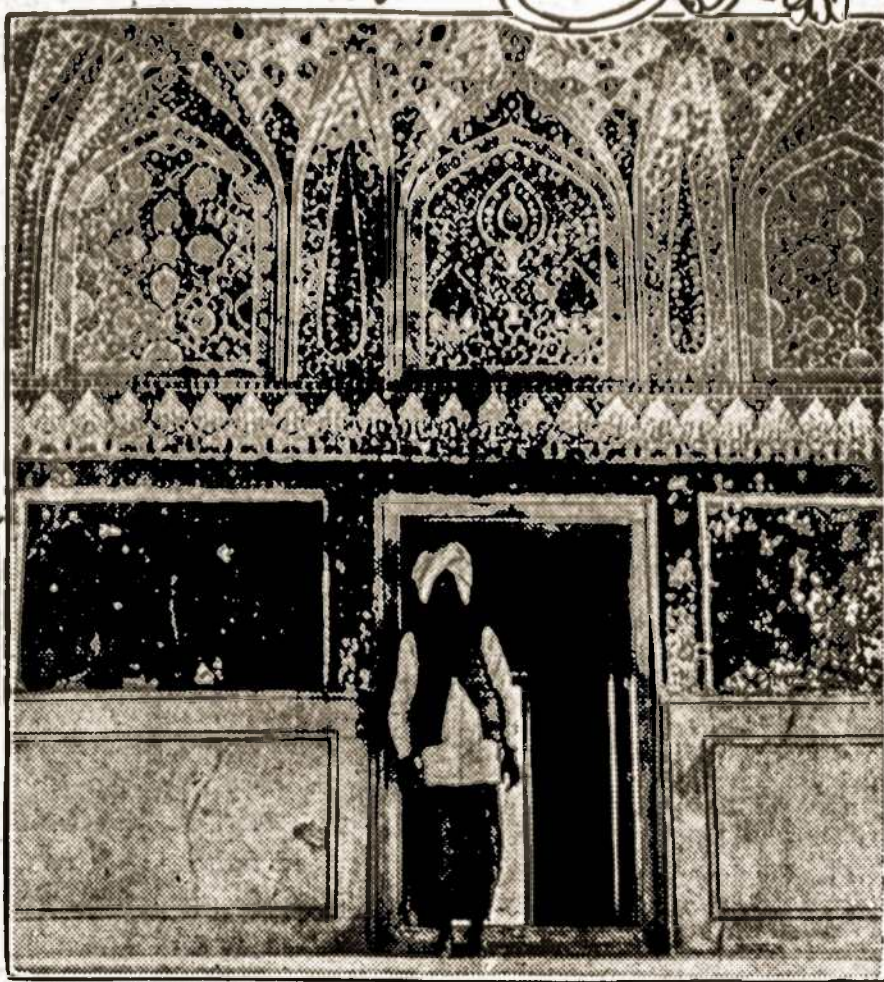
Old Methods Wasteful.
"If all the cream that was used in this country last year for making butter alone had been separated by the deep-setting system, which was the best method known at the time the centrifugal separator was invented, more than \$35,000,000 worth of butterfat would have been left in the skim milk. This does not take into consideration the enormous quantity of

cream that was used as cream and for making ice cream. By the old method much more labor would have been required in the homes and in the factories, and the present high quality of products could not have been made."

The cream separator eliminates the great waste which accompanies hand skimming methods. According to experiments conducted at the Indiana State Experiment Station in separating a certain quantity of milk, 28.2 pounds of butterfat were lost by shallow pan gravity setting, and 40.07 pounds were lost by water dilution, while only 1.2 pounds were lost when a centrifugal separator was used. This gives one an idea of the enormous losses which occur from hand skimming and which a good separator eliminates. In addition, it saves all the time, trouble, bother of setting, handling and washing pans, and provides the skim milk in a sweet condition, ideal for feeding young stock. This is extremely important, as much of the profit from dairying comes from proper utilization of skim milk.

Find Worn Separators Faulty.
There are many separators in use today, however, that are wasting valuable butterfat in the skim milk without the owner knowing of his losses. Badly worn separators, or ones that were of faulty construction to begin with, should be replaced. A farm wife can tell whether her coffee grinder is grinding fine, medium or coarse by merely looking at the texture of the coffee after it has passed through the grinder. But no one can tell how much cream a separator is wasting by looking at the skim milk, nor by filling a glass with skim milk and allowing it to "set" on the window sill for a day or more to see how much cream rises to the top. When one "sets" skim milk that has gone through the separator it cannot be expected that the small, hard-to-get fat globules will work their way through the milk serum and rise to the top unless there is an unusually heavy loss. "Setting" skim milk is merely an impractical way of trying to test an inefficient separator by the more inefficient gravity setting "test."

THREE INDIAN CITIES



In the Palace of the Mirrors, Lahore.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

THE movement toward the independence of India has thrown into prominence three of the pivotal cities of the peninsula. From Delhi, capital of India, the British officials are keeping close watch of developments; in Lahore met the All India Nationalist congress which issued the declaration of independence; and in Calcutta, greatest of the Indian cities, there was recently a huge demonstration in favor of independence.

If one spot were singled out in history-steeped India as most historic of all, probably it would be the city of Delhi, for both written records and oral traditions extending back for ages tell of power wielded from Delhi's site. New Delhi, constructed to be the seat of the Empire of India, has been built on ground where cities have risen and passed away through the centuries, and about which are situated beautiful and striking monuments of one of the world's most powerful empires of the past.

Though legend makes Delhi a place of importance from earliest times, history takes no account of it until about 1050 A. D., when it was the seat of a Hindu ruler. It was captured by Mohammedan invaders from Afghanistan in 1193, and from that time onward was the capital of a Mohammedan Indian empire. Delhi, in the days of the Mohammedan conquest, lay to the south of the present city, and there where the new power was set up, the first Mohammedan ruler, Kutub-ud-din, built in celebration of his conquest a tower of victory, the Kutub Minar, which stands today and has been called "the most perfect tower in the world."

Capital of the Great Moguls.
Timur the Lame (Tamerlane), the Tatar scourge of Asia toward the end of the Fourteenth century, swooped down from Samarkand in 1398 and sacked Delhi; and in 1526 his lineal descendant, Baber, took the Tatar hordes again into India, captured the city, and founded the Mogul empire, through the fame of which Delhi is best known to western ears. In 1638 Shah Jahan, the Augustus of the Mogul emperors, built the present Delhi to the north of the old city and embellished it with mosques and palaces of great beauty.

Because of its rich history as the fountain-head of power in India, Delhi—not Calcutta, which was then the capital—was chosen in 1877 as the site of the Durbar, or gathering of native kings and princes, at which Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India. Again in 1903 Delhi was chosen when a Durbar was held to crown King Edward VII emperor, and once more in 1911 when George V assumed that title. On the latter occasion the new emperor announced that this ancient city of emperors would be restored as the capital of India and its 250,000,000 subjects.

The following year the viceroy and his administrative council moved into temporary quarters a few miles north of the city walls of Delhi. It is to the south of the Delhi of recent decades, near the site of the more ancient Delhi, however, that the new permanent capital, planned on an Imperial scale, has recently risen. The city has been designed to cover approximately 38,000 acres and to house more than 50,000 people connected with the administration of the Imperial government.

To the superficial observer of the work recently in progress it might appear that there have been rising the buildings of a great world exposition. Broad avenues have been laid out and planted with trees. A central feature is an imposing Processional way at the end of which rises the main building of the group, Government house, home of the viceroy of India. It includes guest chambers and spacious state dining rooms, ballrooms and reception halls. On either side of the Processional way are secretariat buildings.

Lahore is the capital of Punjab state, and one of the important crossroads of India. Not many curious travelers are found there, for the city

is off the beaten paths of tourist travel. Most tourists visit Calcutta and Bombay and perhaps the interior cities between them, but Lahore, lying about 200 miles northwest of Delhi, is a bit out of the way. Yet trains from important southern Indian cities connect with lines to the city; railroads from the foothills of the western Himalaya mountains touch it; there is a line from Lahore to the Afghan border on the north; and from the west come trains from Karachi, popular landing field for Europe-Asia aviators.

Lahore is Colorful.
Lahore is about as old as the Christian era and in some old, walled portions of the city there has not been much change since the city was first built. Some of the streets are so narrow that sightseers who engage elephants for a tour watch the natives scurry into doorways and, as the elephants pass, flatten themselves against the wall of unattractive houses that flank these byways.

Every house has at least one enclosed balcony or bay window and no two adjoining houses seem to have them protruding from the same floor. And no two balconies are the same size. This feature of Lahore house construction, and the further fact that Lahore's early builders apparently gave no thought to an even building line, make the native thoroughfares a jumble of uneven masonry and wood. There are few women on the streets of Lahore but no matter how many windows a house has, nearly all of them frame a bronzed feminine face. Some of the women wear shawls, others adorn themselves with trinkets—stone-encrusted disks pierce the left sides of their nostrils, beads nearly cover the bright waists and bronzed necks of the wearers, and earrings dangle from the ear lobes to the shoulders.

At the bazaars, the travelers mingle with a colorful horde who watch crafty merchants drive home sales of hammered metalware and earthen vessels of all shapes and sizes, jewelry, and many other products of local manufacture.

Calcutta Huge and Busy.
Calcutta is one of the most progressive cities of the East, with all the modern devices to handle its tremendous commerce and entertain its native and foreign population. In less than 250 years it has become the largest city in India and second only to London in the British empire.

When Job Charnock of the East India company set up a trading station at Kalkuta in 1690 the insignificant native village occupied a narrow stretch of dry land on the left bank of the mud-laden Hooghly with fever-infested swamps surrounding it on the three other sides.

Charnock knew the products of the rich Ganges and Brahmaputra valleys could be routed through Kalkuta and the swamps would protect his station from unfriendly Indian neighbors, but his wildest imagination, perhaps, did not lead him to vision the Calcutta of the Twentieth century.

Today three important railroads converge at Calcutta. The treacherous shifty channel of the Hooghly is a parade ground for commercial vessels of all sizes, flying flags of the world. Nearly ten miles of modern wharves and warehouses, equipped with all modern devices, receive and export many millions of dollars worth of jute, tea, hides, oil seed, lac, cotton, coal and other products of Bengal and surrounding provinces. And many acres of the old swamp land have been reclaimed, forming beautiful parks and sites for government buildings, and palatial residences of "jute kings" and "tea kings."

To the traveler who approaches Calcutta by water, its growth is a mystery. At the mouth of the Hooghly, the indigo blue water of the Bay of Bengal turns to a dirty brown. For much of the 80-mile trip mud flats and water-logged forests form the river-side scenery with no evidence of civilization save for the commercial craft plying the river. Only the most skilled pilot can steer a vessel up the shifty channel.

Easy Pickings for the Burglar

By NELLIE R. GATES

THE Livingston-Smiths' living room was their pride and joy, being the only perfect example of modernism in the Radnor Park apartments. It had been done by a decorator and the space composition was such that if one moved a single thing one inch to right or left the whole scheme was ruined.

The Livingston-Smiths were spending this evening at the country club and the apartment was in darkness. Suddenly a scraping noise bit into the silence and a long ray of light swept the room as a typical "movie" burglar swung in through the window. The flashlight picked out each article of furniture, the raspberry and jade-green velvet davenport and chairs, the strange ornaments of glass and metal perched here and there on the weird shaped cabinets and tables and finally on a chaotic block print in every color of the rainbow hanging over the mantle.

"Hully gee!" gasped the burglar. "What kind of a joint have I gotten into?" But before he had time to find out, a key rattled and the door burst open. He had hardly time to lower himself behind the davenport in the corner before a flood of brilliant light burst from the geometrically shaped slide lights.

"Hurry, hurry, Tom, please," and Charlotte Livingston-Smith threw off her hat and reaching up over the mantle tore down the block print that the burglar had just been looking at. "It certainly is fortunate for us that Bridget phoned that message. Aunt Jane would never forgive us if she got here and found we had never hung up her wedding present. Get it, quick."

Tom went into the next room, returning at once with an oil painting in a deep gold frame. "Here's the old dame, big as life and twice as natural."

"You would joke! Aunt Jane will be here any minute. Get a hammer." "Hammer? Hammer, did you say? Since when did this establishment boast a hammer?"

"Well, run down to Wilms' and get one. And for goodness sake don't stand talking golf with Ed Wilms! I am about frantic now."

"Gosh, girl! They'll think we are crazy, this time of night."

"Oh, never mind what they think. Just hurry."

As the door slammed behind Tom, Charlotte found herself looking straight into a short black gun in the hands of the man behind the davenport. "It's all right, lady, don't get excited. I am just going," hastening towards the window.

Charlotte sank into one of the crushed raspberry chairs. "Who are you? What do you want?"

"I am the prince of Wales. Just dropped in for a cup o' tea, but as you are engaged I'll come some other time," and he swung up onto the sill, putting the automatic into his coat pocket. Charlotte's fear vanished with the gun.

"Wait a second, prince. I hate to see you going without some loot. That's what you call it?"

"Loot's right, lady, but honest to God, I ain't seen a thing here I'd bother to carry down the 'scape."

Charlotte picked up the wedding picture and thrust it into his arms. "Just a souvenir of your visit, prince. We don't often entertain royalty."

As the astonished man disappeared over the sill, the phone rang sharply. Charlotte tipped over a table and a chair before she took the receiver from the hook. "Yes, Ella," she answered. "It's my aunt. I am expecting her; send her right up."

When Aunt Jane came into the room her young niece threw herself into her arms. "Oh, Aunt Jane, I am so glad you've come. We've just been robbed. And the men old burglar took the picture you gave us for a wedding present." Just here Tommy burst into the room, hammer in one hand and a length of wire in the other. "A burglar, Tommy," Charlotte explained before he could get his mouth open. "And he took Aunt Jane's picture."

Tom rose to the situation magnificently. Charlotte was proud of him. "Not that lovely thing over the mantle!" looking at the faded spot on the wall where the print had hung.

"I am not surprised," said Aunt Jane, taking off her bonnet. "He probably knew all about it."

"All about it?" This from Charlotte.

"Crooks always keep tabs on such things. You'd better notify the police, although I can't see a New York policeman getting excited over a genuine Milbrant."

"A genuine Milbrant!" Tom echoed her words.

"Gracious goodness, did you think it was a copy? It was the most valuable thing I owned. Came to me from your Uncle Tom's family in England."

She patted first Charlotte's shoulder, then Tom's. "Now, don't worry; the authorities will be able to trace it, I know."

Charlotte sat down abruptly on her cherished davenport. "Tom," she said, "will you please take Aunt Jane's bags to her room; I feel weak—weak from shock."

(Copyright.)

Looking for It
There's nothing some people won't believe, provided it's against some one they don't like.—Arkansas Gazette.

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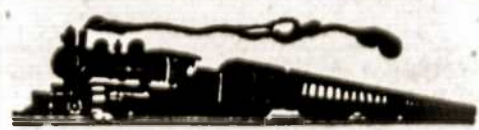
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9:30 a. m.—For all directions
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CHARLES F. SLATE, Postmaster.



Boston & Maine R. R.

East Northfield Station

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1:30 P. M. 5:31 P. M. 10:36 P. M.
SUNDAY
8:53 A. M. 1:30 P. M. 10:36 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

5:40 A. M. 9:49 A. M.
2:16 P. M. 5:02 P. M. 8:55 P. M.
SUNDAY
5:40 A. M. 5:02 P. M. 8:50 P. M.

NORTHBOUND BUS

Northfield P. O.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)
11:18 A. M. 6:18 P. M.
SUNDAY
11:57 A. M. 6:18 P. M.

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Every Day Sandwiches for Father and Son



By JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company.

WHEN lunches must be carried to work or school every day, the problem of providing an interesting variety of sandwiches becomes vividly real. The fillings must be chosen carefully, so the sandwiches will be moist and well-flavored, instead of dry and tasteless.

You will find that this task of providing "different" sandwiches is made much easier if you keep a variety of seasonings on hand. For instance, Worcestershire or horseradish sauce gives roast beef and sliced tongue an entirely new zest. While a bit of prepared mustard adds piquancy to corned beef or ham. Veal and lamb sandwiches are particularly good with tomato ketchup, mint sauce or sliced pickles. Of course, prepared sandwich relish needs no additions whatever—and it provides a delicious change that everyone enjoys.

Here are some helpful suggestions:

Egg and Pickle Sandwiches—Hardboiled and chop finely 1 egg for each person. For every egg used, add 1 tablespoon mayonnaise salad dressing, and 1 table-

spoon fresh cucumber relish or other chopped pickle. Spread on buttered bread, cover with a lettuce leaf, then with another slice of bread, and cut into desired shape.

Flaked Fish Sandwiches—Mix together 1 cup flaked cooked fish, (canned tuna fish or salmon may be used), 1/2 cup chopped celery or lettuce, 2 tablespoons chopped sweet pickles, 1/4 cup mayonnaise salad dressing, 1 tablespoon tomato ketchup or chili sauce, and salt and pepper to season. Spread between slices of buttered bread.

Peanut Butter and Pickle Sandwiches—Spread one slice of bread with peanut butter, and another with India relish or other chopped pickle. Press the two slices firmly together, and shape as desired.

Ham and Egg Sandwiches—Chop finely 3 hard cooked eggs, and moisten with 2 tablespoons cream. Add 1/2 cup chopped cooked ham, and 1 teaspoon Prepared Mustard Sauce. Mix together, and spread between slices of buttered bread. Cut and wrap carefully.

Chicken Liver Sandwiches with Tomato Ketchup—Mash cold cooked chicken livers, and moisten with tomato ketchup. Spread on slices of buttered bread in shape as desired.

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NORTHFIELD ESTABLISHED 1908 MASSACHUSETTS

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Advertising rates upon application.

We are always glad to receive communications of general interest and usually print them, regardless of our opinions upon the matter. All communications must be written upon one side of the paper only and bear the signature of the writer, not necessarily for publication (although this is desirable) but as an evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications receive no attention in this office.

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Hinsdale, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Millers Falls

Friday, March 7, 1930

CHARTER DAY

The very appropriate way in which Charter Day was recognized in Northfield and kept by a public meeting in Library hall, under the auspices of the Historical Society, suggests a further reminder of the importance in our history of an occurrence 301 years ago. Governor Allen summarizes it well in his proclamation issued last week, but since it was not printed in the Press we quote a part of it this week because of its value as history and its bearing on our coming Tercentenary celebration. "On March 4, 1629," says the Governor, "a charter granted by King Charles I of England to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England, 'passed the seals' as it is written in the ancient formal records, and became the frame of government for a new State. Thus, for the first time in the history of the American Colonies, a chartered and competent government was actually established within the territory of its jurisdiction and authority. Here, under the provisions of this historic charter, by authority of the Governor, John Winthrop, and of the assistants assembled in the General Court, was created, in all essentials, an independent government of free men. For nearly a century and a half, as colony and province of the Massachusetts Bay, our ancestors held steadfastly to their charter and their constitutional rights. Through the transitions of the victories of the War of Independence, subject Colonists became self-governing citizens, and a King gave place to a sovereign State."

Pilgrim and Puritan!

The celebration of Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary should serve a highly useful purpose as regards the teaching of early Massachusetts history. The difference between the Bay colony and the Plymouth colony is not so definite in the public mind as the historic facts would warrant. Nor is the distinction between Puritan and Pilgrim drawn as clearly as it might.

The word Pilgrim, as applied to the early settlers in Massachusetts, was first used late in the 18th century. From that time until about 50 years ago it was employed indiscriminately to designate Bay and Plymouth colonists. For the past half-century it has been applied exclusively—and with historic justice—to the people of Plymouth, though its usage has been confined perhaps too closely to historians and persons more than ordinarily interested in the records of that far-off time.

The word Puritan, too, has been used loosely to denote both groups. The Plymouth folk, however, were not, strictly speaking, Puritans. They went a step or two beyond Puritanism. The Puritans hoped to reform, or "purify," the established Church of England. The Pilgrims, despairing of such reform, wished to separate from the establishment, and did so. It was the Puritans who founded the Bay colony.

The Pilgrims were for the most part poor people without much formal education—tenant farmers, poor artisans, and laborers. The Puritans, who followed Winthrop and Endicott, comprised many families of substance, many men with university degrees, and some personages of title. The Pilgrims landed bound to work for seven years to pay off those who had loaned the money for their passage. The Puritans brought with them wealth, elaborate household goods, and a retinue of servants. The Pilgrims left their homes and ventured across the sea embittered at England and English ways. The Puritans were sad to take leave of their native country, and could say with deep and honest emotion, "Farewell, dear England!"

The tercentenary should stress these and similar facts. If it doesn't it will have failed to grasp a desirable opportunity.—Worcester Gazette.

Man cannot degrade woman without degrading himself; he cannot elevate her without at the same time elevating himself.—Alexander Walker.

A man is an animal that writes.—Homer.

The country is both the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom and goodness of God.—William Penn.

Boy Scouts "Cub" Program for Younger Boys

Nearly four million American boys between the ages of nine and twelve will be eligible to become members of the Boy Scout Movement through the new "Cub" program formally approved by the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America last week, according to James E. West, Chief Scout Executive. The report on the program was made to the Executive Board by Mr. William D. Murray, Chairman of the Younger Boy Committee, under whose leadership active work on the program was started and has been carried on.

The program, which is an outdoor character building and citizenship training program formulated through the efforts of prominent educators, sociologists and psychologists working with Dr. H. W. Hurt, director of the Younger Boy Research Department of the Boy Scouts, is already in effect on an experimental basis in many parts of the country.

The development of the plan for boys of pre-scout age has been in experimental process under the direction of Dr. H. W. Hurt for more than two years, but the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts has just given its approval to the formal launching of the project. Under this approval the approximately 700 Scout Executives in the United States will have opportunity gradually to make the "Cub" program available in their respective areas as they are prepared to meet conditions and carry the program forward.

The "Cub" program is planned with interesting activities. Three ranks are proposed, "Wolf," "Bear" and "Lion," which lead to the Tenderfoot Scout rank when the boy has reached twelve, the minimum scout age.

The program is to be administered by local scout organizations avoiding duplication of machinery. In building the program scientific methods were followed, and during the course of its preparation the advice of 13,500 leading specialists in education, welfare and religion was sought. The program was definitely worked out under the direct supervision of a sub-committee of 22.

The program gives recognition to the fact that work for boys of the pre-scout years must center in the home and be of the nature of "a neighborhood and back-yard program," on the theory advanced by many educational experts that a boy's home and his boy companions are leading influences in character building. There are "Cub" movements in a number of foreign countries where the Boy Scouts are also established. The "Cub" program parallels these similar movements, but emphasizes the American Indian and is built on a content of activities suited to American boys, such as handicrafts, collections, hobbies, etc.

The unit of Boy Scout organizations is the troop, divided into patrols. Each patrol has eight boys and troops usually consist of four patrols. In the "Cub" organization the "pack" will consist of several dens, without, however, fixed numbers of boys in either.

Junking Old Cars

Twenty-seven thousand unfit automobiles will be removed from New England highways during the coming year as part of a national highway safety plan which is being undertaken by various companies in the automobile industry, as announced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The program will involve the expenditure of approximately \$1,012,500 in the New England area. Nationally, the motor companies plan to scrap 400,000 old automobiles in 1930, at a cost of about \$15,000,000.

The number of cars which it is estimated will be scrapped in each of the six States is as follows: Maine, 2,490; New Hampshire, 1,510; Vermont, 1,230; Massachusetts, 14,070; Rhode Island, 2,210; Connecticut, 5,870.

The program is characterized as "perhaps the greatest single safety move in industrial history," by Alvan Macauley, president of the Automobile Chamber, and former chairman of its street traffic committee. "This widespread experiment will strike right at the heart of the unsafe vehicle problem by eliminating a huge block of those cars which are in the poorest condition," says Mr. Macauley.

One of the hazards of the highway situation has been the rattle-trap car which keeps re-appearing on the road after it has presumably been sent to the discard. The aim of this program is to guarantee the actual scrapping of the vehicle. The plan will be worked out by each company participating, in line with its general sales policy and the volume of its production.

R. H. Grant is chairman of the committee which planned this program. Other members include: C. H. Bliss, J. E. Fields, Paul G. Hoffman, H. W. Peters, Courtney Johnson and Edward S. Jordan.

Graphic Outlines of History by A. B. FRALINGER



THE JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT

The homes of the Jamestown settlement were built in small groups so that greater protection might be had from the Indians. These were called stockades. High wooden walls were placed around the entire group. Around the inside of these walls ran a platform from which all combat was carried on.

It is practically impossible to fully realize or appreciate the extent to which our staff really serves—until the necessity makes it so.

G. N. Kidder's
Funeral Parlors
Established 1901
TELEPHONES 31-12, 31-3
NORTHFIELD, MASS.

Florida Sugar Cane Harvested by New Method

A remarkable story has found its way up from Florida, and the politicians on Capitol Hill who have been puzzling their minds to decide whether sugar is more important as a tariff topic than it is as a food product, are inclined to think that the world is about to discover that new methods of harvesting sugar cane will bring prosperity to the industry, and eventually lower the cost of this great food commodity to consumers.

Twenty years ago a real estate concern was promoting the Florida Everglades in the National Capital. Some of the Washingtonians who purchased lands became the butts of the alleged humor of friends who always wanted to know whether they bought their lots by the acre or the gallon. But today great areas of this same land are marvelously rich, because it has been scientifically drained, and it is being cultivated successfully. The Everglades is becoming a choice part of Florida. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith and John J. Raskob, of recent well-known political renown, went to this section a few days ago for the purpose of seeing a mechanical invention in operation which, it seems likely, will speed up the process of harvesting many hundred per cent.

There is no question but what that in the next few years a good majority of the cane will be harvested by cane machinery, as a machine cutting 20 tons an hour will do as much work in a day as 150 negroes, at a much lower cost, and better. With the present method of harvesting cane it is necessary to maintain barracks, houses and everything else incidental to keeping a large number of employees on the premises. There is also a large number of operations around a plantation that could be successfully done with machinery. Naturally, the consumer will be able to buy sugar cheaper when sufficient of the land that lies waiting to be planted is put under intensive cultivation. When that time comes, sugar will stand on its own hind legs as food, spelled with a capital F, and Congress may not even consider spending weeks and months, or even days, splitting up its fractions of one, two and three cents in order to adjust all the natural differences between islands to the east of us and islands to the west of us that market their sugar in the United States.

What has been taking place at Clewiston, on Lake Okechobee, is certain to turn out to be a story of world-wide concern. The mechanical invention referred to above has been demonstrated on the expansive acres owned by B. G. Dahlberg interests of Chicago, who are developing an enlarged "sugar bowl" in Florida. C. G. Muench is the inventor of the new harvester, and he showed the famous New Yorkers mentioned above how he cuts 20 tons of cane sugar an hour. By the usual hand method, one man will do remarkably well to cut two and a half tons a day. By the use of flood lights on the fields, of which there are about 28,000 acres in cane around Clewiston, the new harvester machines can work 20 hours a day. There are two completed machines on the grounds and the manufacture of more of these machines will soon be under way.

Now, there isn't anything about sugar that is escaping attention at Washington, and that explains why there is talk at the Capitol of a possible revolution of the cane sugar industry throughout the world. Some people are rather optimistic that the Muench invention will prove to be to sugar production what the reaper was to the grain fields.

Incongratulate poor young men upon being born to that ancient and honorable degree which renders it necessary that they should devote themselves to hard work.—Andrew Carnegie.

However dull a woman may be, she will understand all there is in love; however intelligent a man may be, he will never know but half of it.—Madame Fee.

A politician thinks of the next election; a statesman, of the next generation.—James Freeman Clarke.

THE NATION WIDE SERVICE STORE

WEEK OF MARCH 10TH

Rinso, Soaks Dirt Out, large package 18c
Vermont Maid Syrup and Aunt Jemima's Pancake flour, 1 jug syrup, 1 pkg. flour, 49c. value 35c
Grapefruit, Florida Fruit, whole sections, No. 2 can 21c
Chocolates, Vanilla, pound 17c
Cream, 2 pounds 31c
Ken-L-Ration, the perfect dog food, can 13c, 2 cans 25c
Red Kidney Beans, Rosefruit brand, can 13c, 2 cans 25c
Peanut Butter, Forsters finest, 16-oz. glass barrel 21c
None Better Made
Raspberry or Strawberry Jam, Zarex brand, full 10-oz. jar 25c
2-in-1 Paste Shoe Polish, black, tan, ox blood, 2 for 23c

LENTEN SUGGESTIONS

Mastiff Red Salmon, tall can 29c
Booth Pink Salmon, tall can 19c
Coral Reef Tuna, flat can 19c
Codfish Cakes, 2 cans 25c

Your Nation-Wide Store is Owned by Your Neighbor—Be Neighborly

OYSTERS FOR EACH WEEK END

F. A. IRISH

"A NATION WIDE STORE"
Northfield, Mass.

Enjoy the pleasant ride to South Deerfield on our new road.



BILLINGS' DRUG STORE
HOLLIS D. BILLINGS
Druggist
Serves the Best Sodas and Sundaes

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the will of Francis Schell, late of New York, in the State of New York, deceased, testate, leaving estate in the County of Franklin, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and have appointed as their agent in Massachusetts, Ambert G. Moody of East Northfield, Mass.

All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

MARY STEWART SCHELL
NICHOLAS P. RYDER
Executors.

Address:
21 East 62nd St., New York, N. Y.
5493 Fieldston Road, Riverdale, New York, N. Y.
February 18, 1930.

Not Through

Billy, age five, was invited as a guest with his mother and father to take dinner at a hotel. He was greatly impressed with the service and was especially appreciative of the finger bowl. He had paused in the process of washing his fingers, and the alert waitress started to remove the bowl. This time, however, her attempt was halted, for Billy remonstrated in an unmistakable tone of command: "Don't take the washpan! I want to wash some more dirt off of my hands."

Century of Brilliant Women

Whatever the masculine attitude toward her, woman (of the Sixteenth century) was playing a widening social role. She was beginning to look askance at the fireside and family wash, and at least to gaze beyond the threshold of her home. In all of which may be seen a Sixteenth century version of women's rights. It was a century of brilliant women; a mere list of their names is a bit dazzling: Marguerite d'Angoulême; Victoria Colonna, Anne Bolyn, Catherine de Medici, Diane de Poitiers, Sir Thomas More's daughter, Jeanne of Aragon, and a little later, Elizabeth, Mary Stuart and others.—From "Rabelais, Man of the Renaissance," by Samuel Putnam.

Has Your Home Adequate Telephone Service?

There should be three telephones in every moderate-sized house—in the kitchen, living-room and bed-room. All three may be connected on one line.

In larger houses there should be additional outlets for use with extension telephones.

The service charge for connecting extension telephones has been sharply reduced; also the charge for outlets.

It costs very little to have the convenience of these telephones—about three cents a day for each extra instrument. They may be installed with or without bells, as you desire.

Our advice on telephone arrangements is yours for the asking. And we hope that you will ask for it by calling our Business Office.

Call "Business Office" for further information

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

USED CARS

One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (gray), low mileage
One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (blue), many extras, low mileage
One 1929 Chevrolet Sedan (brand new), reduced price
One Ford Touring Car. One Dodge Touring

PAUL G. JORDAN

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Electrician

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Both in Stock and Mutual Fire.

CHARLES F. PACKARD 318 Main St., Greenfield Tel. 318-W.
Ask for Reverse Phone Charges to Greenfield when calling Packard.

WHERE ARE FORMER NORTHFIELD RESIDENTS?

Names and addresses, with brief information, are wanted for Tercentenary purposes, of men and women who used to live in and near Northfield.

They are to be invited back to Massachusetts during the summer and given such form of reception as the local committee may arrange for their edification.

All readers of The Northfield Press are invited to make use of the following blank form. The Press will publish the lists as compiled. This plan is to be followed in various parts of the State under the direction of the Old Home Week Association, affiliated with the Tercentenary Conference of City and Town Committees, 9 Park St., at Boston Common. Address all communications to:

A. P. FITT, Chairman,
East Northfield, Mass.

WHERE ARE FORMER NORTHFIELD PEOPLE?

Name
Present Address
When did person leave Northfield?
Indicate main items of interest or accomplishments or present affiliations
Please also indicate local affiliations while here
Will you invite this person to Tercentenary?
Or do you prefer to have an invitation sent at your request from Central Tercentenary headquarters?.....
Fill out and send to:

A. P. FITT, Chairman,
East Northfield, Mass.

Hinsdale, N. H.

HAROLD BRUCE

Correspondent and Advertising Representative of The Northfield Press,

for Hinsdale, N. H.

Tel. 96.

Railroad Time Table

The following is the time of trains on new schedule, taking effect at 12:01 Sunday, Sept. 29, 1929.

DAILY:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 11:29 a. m. 5:50 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 9:26 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 9:12 a. m. 5:15 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 8:28 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

U. S. POST OFFICE

MAILS CLOSE:

FOR THE NORTH
11:10 a. m. 5:30 p. m.
FOR THE SOUTH
9:05 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

NEW BUS SERVICE

Bus service between Brattleboro and Northampton, week days, is as follows:

DAILY:

SOUTH BOUND
7:20 a. m. 1:40 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
SUNDAYS:
SOUTH BOUND
11:20 a. m. 1:50 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
12:20 p. m. 6:40 p. m.

Mrs. Luke Mann of Brattleboro visited friends in town Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger F. Holland were in Fitchburg, Mass., Saturday. Squeakheag Tribe, No. 27, I. O. R. M., conferred the adoption degree on two palefaced at the regular meeting Wednesday evening.

H. J. Delphy has been confined to his home for several days with an infected knee.

Miss Mae Duggan of Arlington, Mass., visited at the home of Mrs. Agnes Golden the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Roy D. Taylor entertained two tables of players at bridge in her high street home last Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ralph Wood entertained the Auction Bridge club in her home this week Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Nellie A. Scott, Miss Mary Ellen Enright, John Enright and Lucille Levesauer were in Springfield, Mass., Saturday.

Raymond and John Francis Hinckey of Haydeville, Vt., have been guests for a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Robertson.

Miss Isabelle Lindell of Pittsfield, Mass., was a guest a few days last week of Miss Elizabeth S. Kimball.

Mrs. John Sadoski underwent an operation Saturday at the Elliott Community hospital in Keene, N. H.

There were about 37 present at the stag pitch party in Masonic hall last Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bruce entertained 11 at a whist party in their home on High street last Thursday evening. Following the party, Mrs. Bruce served sandwiches and punch.

The Ladies' Society of the First Congregational church will serve a supper in the church dining room at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. At 4 o'clock, a business meeting will be held, with J. J. Johnson's orchestra of Bradford, Mass.

Mrs. Roger F. Holland entertained the Auction Bridge club Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Charles H. Temple and son, Gray Temple, of Warren, R. I., have been guests for several days of her mother, Mrs. Nelly A. Gray.

The Hinsdale Woman's club was entertained at the home of Mrs. George N. Ruben last Tuesday afternoon. It was reported from the chairman of the Christmas Seal drive that the sum of \$136.50 has been realized from the drive. A very interesting paper on the life of George Washington was read by Mrs. Johnson A. Haines. The roll call, Universities, was responded to by 13 members. The hostess served lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bruce, Mrs. Gertrude E. Bruce and grandson, John T. Bruce, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Clough in Ashland, N. H., Saturday and Sunday.

Arthur and Lizzie Sargent attended the funeral last Tuesday afternoon in West Chesterfield, N. H., of Leroy Newell Colburn.

The subject of the drama sermon at the First Congregational church last Sunday evening was, "The Christian." On Thursday evening the second of the monthly world religious lectures was given, the subject being, "Mohammedanism." Next Sunday evening the subject of the drama sermon is, "The Inside of the Cup."

Mrs. Fred W. Colton left Sunday for Philadelphia, Pa., where she will remain for several days with her son, Edward Williams, and his family.

There are not so many articles in the town warrant this year as there have been in previous years, there being only 17. Aside from the usual promotions in officers and appropriations for money always commonly asked for, there are articles asking for a new car for the Red Cross and a new lowering device and grave cover for the cemetery in town, enough money to cement the so-called Cressy bridge, an article to elect a delegate to the Constitutional convention, etc. In the school warrant the usual routine of an article asking if the town will vote to replace the urns in the local schools, or act in any manner thereon. The meetings are next Tuesday and a good attendance is desired.

Miss Dorothy Gamaah visited relatives in Keene, N. H., over the weekend.

Miss Clara Campbell, who had been spending the past week at her home here, returned to Revere, Mass., on Sunday.

There was a large attendance at the dance in the Town hall Saturday evening, under the auspices of Squeakheag Tribe, No. 27, Improved Order of Red Men. Music was furnished by the local band.

Several members of the local lodge of Red Men visited the Red Men's lodge in South Deerfield, Mass., Tuesday evening.

Customers Take Notice

If friend wife decided to make her husband a Christmas gift of a complete outfit, from garters and undies to overcoat and suit, it would cost her only \$84.50. F. J. Young, local agent for Royal Tailored Clothes, says this is the way it is figured by Morris Vehon, head of the Royal Tailors, Inc., who recently announced results of a survey of clothing budgets. Here are the costs he lists: Underwear \$1, socks 50c, garters 50c, shirt \$1.50, collar 25c, tie 75c, shirt buttons 50c, handkerchiefs 25c, hat \$3.50, shoes \$5, belt 75c, suit \$25, overcoat \$25. The outfit will make hubby look like a banker at the lowest cost since the war, Mr. Vehon said.

Of Interest to Local People

We clip the following from the Greenfield Daily Recorder of Feb. 25, in the account of the Teachers' Club entertainment in Greenfield: "The high comedy came in many local hits, included in the review of the life of George Washington by Miss Mary E. Mann of the Main street school, who appeared in the costume of an old schoolma'am." Miss Mann is a Hinsdale girl and has a part in the St. Patrick's play here, March 18.

St. Patrick's Celebration

The annual St. Patrick's entertainment, supper and dance will be held at the Town hall, Hinsdale, Tuesday evening, March 18. The three-act romantic drama, "The Bells of Shandon," will be presented with a capable cast of characters. The old-time trouper, J. E. Mann, is stage director. Reserved seats are on sale at Paul H. Mann's pharmacy. The ladies will serve a turkey supper and there will be dancing after the show.

Majer—McGrath

Francis W. Majer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archille Majer of this town, and Miss Anna M. McGrath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGrath of Keene, N. H., were married Saturday morning, March 1, at 7 o'clock, in St. Bernard's church, Keene. Father Crowley performed the ceremony, using the single ring service. They were attended by Miss Catherine Majer and Edward Majer, both of this town as bridesmaid and best man. The bride and bridesmaid wore blue silk tulle crepe. Mrs. Majer has been employed at the A. E. Martell Company in Keene and Mr. Majer is employed at the G. E. Robertson paper mill in this town. Following the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Majer returned here to the home of his parents, where a wedding breakfast was served, after which they left on a wedding tour to Canada. The couple received many useful gifts.

John Judge

John Judge, 63, father of John A. Judge, proprietor of the Rysta cafe of his town, died Monday in the home of his son following but a few days' illness with pneumonia. Born in Leeds, Canada, Sept. 25, 1866, he was married there on July 3, 1887. His wife's death occurred in January, 1929. There are three sons and a daughter who survive: Joseph and James Judge of St. Johnsbury, Vt., John A. Judge of Hinsdale, and Mrs. Annie Cummings of Bradford, Vt. There are also three grandchildren, Alice Judge of Hanover, N. H., and Irving and Constance Judge of Bradford. Mr. Judge was very devoted to his family and during his residence here he made many friends through his pleasant disposition. Funeral services were held in the home Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Johnson A. Haines, pastor of the First Congregational church, officiated. Floral tributes were many. The bearers were Paul H. Mann, John E. Mann, Austin G. Smith and Floyd G. Sprague. Interment took place in Pine Grove cemetery. Those from out of town who attended the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Cummings of Bradford, Vt.; James Judge of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Alice Judge of Hanover, N. H., and Michael and George Ogle of Gorham, N. H.

Recovering the Everglades

At present the famous Florida Everglades furnish the stage for a great drama showing agricultural restoration. Florida is of coral formation, with no elevations, and in the southern part are vast swamps the Everglades, which are being drained and provided with roads to make available large potential agricultural wealth. The drainage district embraces 4,927,759 acres, of which one-quarter is owned by the State and is valued at \$105,000,000. Senator Fletcher of Florida has faith in the claim that is being made by others that the Southern States are to become America's "sugar bowl." All the developments seem to show that the rich black soil of the Everglades is singularly suited to the growing of sugar cane. Senator Fletcher quotes B. G. Dahlberg, who has large Florida and Louisiana sugar developments, as follows: "Attempts to drain the Everglades by canals, on which the State spent millions, were a failure. Yet the problem was in reality exceedingly simple. It only needed the adoption of the engineering plan long ago used in the Netherlands, and since employed in California, to solve it."

Mr. L. O. Clapp's Letter

(Continued from Page One)

miles south. Everybody tried to make my visit here the finest thing possible. I saw the Rose Tournament parade. It was very fine. The Orange show was extra good. We go to see the Mission play this week. We visited some of the big ranches, one where they raised 2,600 acres of lima beans. There are 250,000 acres in this ranch. The foreman told me they figured that 16 acres would keep one steer. We visited the Vale ranch, where they raise 20,000 acres of potatoes a year. We saw one storehouse with 100,000 sacks of potatoes in it. Well, I can't go on like this much longer or I will fill your paper full. The most news in the papers here is about Calvin and Mrs. Coolidge. Mrs. Coolidge said she didn't see what it was all about. No one noticed them in Northampton any more. They are over on the island today, but I bet Wrigley teaches Cal to chew gum. If Cal don't look out they will sell him something out here. Who knows? Women folks began to drink orange juice to reduce. It has boomed the orange business, but the old heads say they are over-doing it. I can't see how farmers are better off here than back east. All the tools come from New England—saws from Fitchburg, planes and bit braces from Millers Falls and other tools from Greenfield. Keep it up, New England! All the people I have seen from Northfield are Mrs. Dr. Wood, Robert Philip, Haskel Holton, Mrs. Woodward and her son, Will Holton, brother to Harris Holton. I am going to see Mr. Robbins. He lives about 100 miles south of here, and Dwight Jones. I will try and tell you the rest when I get home. I will be home in the spring. I read a little verse in the paper. The writer's name brought back old times, so am sending it:

The greens of April
Blow over the desert,
And cling
To the cactus and sand.
The stark ocotillas
Now fling
Little fires to the sunshine.
And giant Palo Verde
Turns flouthing and yellow
With spring.

All we want in New England is boosting and Northfield most of all. Stand up for your town no matter what happens. Everybody does out here. Everyone says buy a ranch and enjoy the beautiful sunshine, but don't think that sunshine will be all you need.

Yours,

L. O. CLAPP.

When Hitch-Hikers Are Dangerous

One of the first signs of spring is the appearance of hitch-hikers trudging sturdily along the open road. For the most part they are heedless young people, free of evil intent. Occasionally, however, one hears reports of sinister crimes committed by the preverbal wolf in the hitch-hiker's garb. Fear of such consequences has made many drivers wary of the most guileless pedestrian.

But even though the driver speeds cautiously ahead, he cannot always avoid certain members of the hitch-hiking tribe. There is one species with which riders and walkers alike must contend—and that is the hitch-hiking germ, against whom medical authorities are issuing warnings. He is the most persistent of hitch-hikers. He never signals for a ride, never waits for permission. At any time, at any place, he is ready to hop aboard whatever object is at hand and make his way to the inner precincts of the human system.

Now, some germs are as harmless as the boy scout who courteously signals the motorist for a ride. Others are helpful to man and beast. But there are many families of microbes lurking about, every ready to upset the orderly machinery of the human system. Sometimes they enter our body by way of food; at other times they ride into the gateway of the mouth on the spray of an uncovered cough or sneeze. Not infrequently we speed their journey by carrying them to our mouths with unclean hands.

How can we prevent the hitch-hiking germ from touring through the private pathways of our bodies? What barriers can we erect through which he cannot pass? Clean food, clean air, clean bodies, and clean habits, all help to obstruct the passage of the hitch-hiking germ. Failure to erect the barriers of simple, everyday cleanliness often result in the wreckage of health and the transmission of disease from the sick to the well. The rules of the road justify no mercy for this kind of hitch-hiker.

A Great Work

Probably only a small part of the public adequately realizes the invaluable work done by fire insurance on behalf of the homes and industries of the nation. The fire insurance industry has been a leader in revising standards of building construction. It has established the great Underwriters' Laboratories where all manner of electric, gas and other devices used by the public are tested and their degree of safety determined. It has been a vital force in developing the modern fire department, and has led the great fire prevention movement and the war against arson.

All this in addition to its work as a business: The collection and distribution of funds to cover the damage done in specific cases by fire. It has constantly lowered its insurance rates and has earned only a minimum profit. It bears a large share of all kinds of taxes.

This is a great industry whose work can hardly be exaggerated. It is a basic factor in all industrial progress. It offers, for a very low cost, protection for a one-car garage or a gigantic factory. Its benefits accrue to all alike. In short it is one of the most democratic of all businesses. Every citizen should realize that fire insurance is a basic and necessary element in the development of our industrial civilization.

The public is cordially invited to come and see a display of

Wonderful Needlework, Novelties, Gifts, Hooked Rugs, etc.,

AT MOUNTAIN VIEW HOTEL
Main Street, Northfield, Mass.

Tel. 231. Mrs. A. J. Monast.

His Hunch Meant Something

By JACK WOODFORD

PROBABLY Mickey had never even heard the racket about "Do Unto Others As You Would Have Them Do Unto You," but curiously enough, such is the paradox of life in this vale, that he actually observed the axiom, even though he had never heard of it, whereas thousands of people in town, who had the axiom drilled into them from childhood up, and knew all about it, paid no attention to it.

But, then, Mickey was a dip, which is to say a pickpocket, and he took his philosophies more seriously than most. It was when he was returning to his room, at twenty minutes past three, that he saw an officer pulling a box at the corner. Because it was such an early hour, and because it was a section of town so tough that even hard-bolled citizens did not often lounge about it at that hour, the street was deserted.

The officer, Mickey observed, had handcuffed a man to him. Furthermore, the officer held in his hand, the handcuffed one, a bottle. A bottle whose significant shape was unmistakable.

Mickey hadn't the slightest idea who the victim was. Nor had he the slightest idea who the cop was; but their relative positions interested him. And, besides, he had had a most successful evening and was in an expansive mood.

Evidently a small dealer, who didn't run with the right mob, and had not the proper protection.

Didn't the sup have sense enough to kick the bottle out of the cop's hand, thereby destroying evidence? Mickey was contemptuous. Such a fellow hardly deserved his aid. And yet, was he not a member of the brotherhood, if even indirectly? And was his captor not one of those to be hated and feared by all of the brotherhood?

Mickey stepped back a little way. He was in the shadows. The policeman and his victim had their backs to him. By crouching very low he could see the bottle clearly. It was between the men. A clear target. And Mickey prided himself upon his ability as a marksman.

Very carefully he considered every contingency. If he shot, the policeman could hardly blame the man he had handcuffed to him. True, he might think it was one of his mob:

but, even so, he couldn't blame him. And, too, the officer could hardly give chase, handcuffed as he was. By the time he got the cuffs off, Mickey would be between the two houses and out in the open alley, every inch and crevice of which he knew intimately. In fact, if the bull should unhandcuff the man and give chase, Mickey could far outdistance him, and still his victim would escape in the ensuing excitement. Impossible for the officer to return the fire quickly enough to get him before he could run in between the buildings. Chicago cops weren't that quick on the draw; and, besides, it was very dark.

Mickey put his hand inside of his coat, grasped the butt of his thirty-eight, grinning. Some premonition, however, held him back. He stopped to consider, carefully, all over again. Usually his hunches meant something. Why had he such a strong hunch against the act this time?

Mickey shrugged his shoulders. Pulling the gun forth, he took careful aim, sighted until he could see the bottle perfectly along the barrel of his gun. It was an easy shot. Why, oh, why this dread premonition?

Slowly his finger pulled back the trigger. Expertly he squeezed both stock and trigger at the same time, so as not to interfere with his aim. And as the trigger drew back, the hunch grew stronger.

Any moment now. The trigger was back just about far enough to catch. And then, suddenly, the gun roared. There was a deafening explosion. Windows all around shattered. Mickey rocked back and forth on his feet, dazed. He rubbed his eyes. Looked ahead. Both of the men were gone. Even the call box was gone.

"Soup! Nitroglycerin!" Mickey murmured to himself, dazedly, as he fled down the alley.

Hair Seals

It is understood that the only important hair-sealing grounds remaining of commercial value lie in the North Atlantic ocean off the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland. The oil manufactured from hair seals was formerly used to a large extent in miners' lamps and in the tanning of leather; at present, however, its principal use is as soap stock. The hides of hair seals produce a high-grade leather, and it is chiefly for their hides that their seals are sought. In the past few years there has been developed a method of tanning and dyeing the pelts of certain young hair seals for use in the manufacture of garments. The product is not, of course, of the quality of that made from the pelts of fur seals.

Radio Tubes

The Loomis Radio college says a radio tube is an evacuated glass lamp bulb enclosing a special type of lamp filament which may be lighted from either storage batteries or lamp-lighting power line, and added parts which are used to make it perform as a valve in the circuit of one of the elements, known as the plate. The other element is called a grid.

Resignation of Mr. Hobbs

Resignation of Vice President William J. Hobbs of the Boston & Maine Railroad, after 57 years of service, and the advancement of Comptroller William S. Trowbridge to the office of vice president, was announced by Acting President Thomas Nelson Perkins. Long known as the "Grand Old Man" of the Boston & Maine, Mr. Hobbs, who is 76 years of age, will have the title of vice president, retired, and will act from time to time in an advisory capacity. He relinquished active duties March 1.

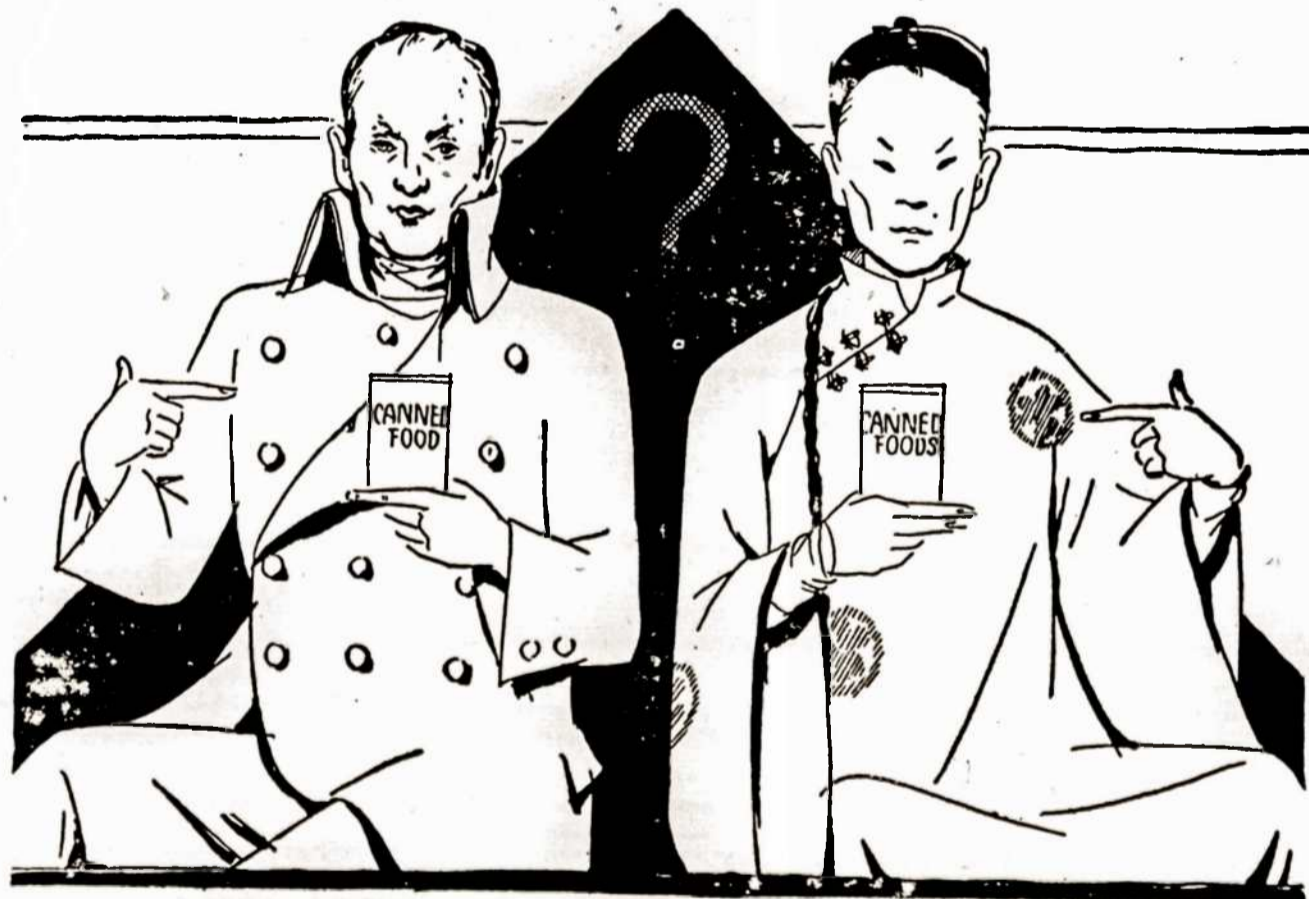
The new vice president and chief finance officer of the railroad, who is 50 years of age, started his railroad career in 1885, after leaving grammar school. He was first a clerk in the New York Central Railroad accounting office in New York city. In 1911 he came to Boston as assistant auditor of the Boston & Albany, and in 1915 was appointed auditor of that road. He became comptroller of the Boston & Maine in 1918, during Federal control. During his administration, the extensive accounting activities necessary to a railroad (which in the case of the Boston & Maine now involves almost 1,000 persons), have been centralized to an extent which has placed it among the most progressive railroads in the country in this, as in other respects. Vice President Trowbridge resides at 34 Clay street, Newtonville.

The retirement of Mr. Hobbs from active service marks the passing of one of the most colorful figures in New England railroad service. He has been affiliated with the Boston & Maine or its predecessor since the days of the wood burning engines. Born in Wells, Me., Jan. 16, 1854, Mr. Hobbs attended Westbrook Seminary, graduating in 1870. He entered the service of the Eastern Railroad, one of the 111 lines of which the Boston & Maine is composed, as a clerk in 1873. A prized possession of Mr. Hobbs is an Eastern Railroad payroll of May, 1873, two months after he started, on which appears, "W. J. Hobbs, \$32." "Pretty good pay," was one comment until Mr. Hobbs pointed out that it was for a month, not a week.

Mr. Hobbs, in 1874, a year after entering the service, was made cashier in the treasurer's office, and in 1875 became paymaster as well. In 1883 he was promoted to auditor of the Eastern, and upon the lease of that road to the Boston & Maine in 1884, became general auditor of the combined roads. His appointment of comptroller and general auditor in charge of the financial and accounting departments came in 1900. In 1904 his title was changed to fourth vice president and general auditor. Since 1913 he has been vice president in charge of finance.

The Telephone Science

Marvels of the telephone science are the dial central office apparatus which operate without human attention. Complicated, delicately adjusted machinery takes the dialed call and connects the caller with his party, unaided by human hands. Alarm signals inform the company if anything goes wrong. Otherwise, the offices are visited only every few weeks by inspectors.



CHINESE OR FRENCH?

THINGS are getting to the place where no one can claim credit for anything without a voice piping up and saying meekly, "The Chinese knew it, thousands of years ago." The latest occurrence of this kind concerns the canning trade. The general opinion is that Nicholas Appert, who was born in 1750, was the father of modern canning. But according to The Canning Trade, "Centuries earlier the Chinese possessed this secret, but the world had long forgotten, so the Frenchman was justly hailed as the discoverer."

War and Romance

The story of how Appert made his discovery is true romance. During the latter part of the eighteenth century France was indulging in the Napoleonic wars. Sailors were inefficient because of lack of fresh food. Accordingly, Napoleon offered a prize to anyone who would find a way to supply these sailors with healthful food.

And Nicholas Appert, in 1809, was awarded the prize for his convincing and lucid statement that food in air-tight packages could be sterilized by heat, and for the actual demonstration of foods so processed. Although Appert used glass instead of the modern tin, his process was so sound that it is still the basis on which all modern canning rests.

To be sure, new methods of reaching higher temperatures have been devised, making complete sterilization sure where once it was not.

Later, it was found that tin containers would stand up under the processing and shipping most efficiently. However, the original use of tin containers was not encouraged; in fact it roused so much criticism that for a time their use was abandoned. It wasn't until 1872 that the first can opener was put on the market.

Among the earlier canners in the United States, the names of William Underwood, Thomas Kensett and Ezra Dagget stand out. They were canning foods in the period around 1820-30.

It is interesting to know that among the first foods to be canned in this country were salmon, oysters and lobsters (put up as early as 1819). Other fishes followed, and then fruits and vegetables, such as corn, peas and tomatoes. Naturally, prices were high. James H. Collins states in "The Story of Canned Foods" that in the eighteen-fifties, "a small can of oysters, salmon, lobsters, tomatoes, corn, or peas cost about fifty cents in the grocery store."

War Stimulation

Until the Civil War, canning was a small business; the products were expensive and did not always keep, due to careless handling and ignorance of basic safety methods. But, with the beginning of the war, the demand for the canned foods increased to what was, then, a stupendous extent, although today it would be considered nothing. Indeed, in 1870, after the war increase,

the total output was only thirty million cans—not so much as our modern cherry output.

After the war, the passing of hand-work in the canneries began, for machines were slowly invented which would make the processes quicker, more reliable and cheaper. Other inventions, having to do with sterilization were made, too, and from that time, the modern canning trade developed.

Vegetables All the Year

Today, canned foods are taken as a matter of course and as a basic necessity. To return to the medieval winter diet of root vegetables and meat would be unthinkable, yet that is what would happen to the large majority of people if the canned foods were abolished. The cost of fresh vegetables, especially in the winter, would rise to great heights, and even at that, the supply would necessarily be limited.

Such a condition is unthinkable. It is a simple matter for the modern housewife to have, on her own kitchen shelf the equivalent of a garden which combines all climates, from that of the tropical pineapple to that of the northern loganberry. Okra, olives, peas, peppers, squash, artichokes, figs, strawberries, apples, these are only a few of the fruits and vegetables which may be found on the American table the year around, thanks to the basic discovery, a hundred and twenty-five years ago, of Nicholas Appert. Or was it the Chinese?



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He Got What He Wanted

By EDGAR T. MONFORT

DOWN at the office we all thought G. Walker was a queer old duck, but we liked him unreservedly. He was somewhere in the fifties, tall, thin, colorless, unmarried. A good plodder. He had been one of the bookkeepers at Jedlow and Unsup's for over thirty years, a cog in a wheel, a man who would have been lost without some one to tell him what to do every day.

But, as I said before, he was queer. To illustrate the crazy things the fellow could do, one day the boss came along and stopped at Walker's desk and said: "We're trying to get the vacations fixed up now so that no one will be disappointed. How would you like to have yours in May this year instead of August as you always do?"

"Oh, no, Mr. Jedlow," the man cried. "It wouldn't be a vacation to me at all then. You see, I like to take it when the children are out of school because I love to play with them."

"But I thought you weren't married," said Jedlow, surprised.

"I'm not. I mean the neighborhood children," Walker explained, embarrassed. "I'm sort of daffy about children, I guess."

"Very well, then," Jedlow said, moving off, "we'll try to fix it up for August."

Of course it went over the office like wildfire and we all had a great laugh at Walker's expense, but we soon forgot the whole matter. We almost forgot Walker himself, although he worked at our elbows every day. He was that kind.

Summer came hot and sultry. Every one was cross and disinclined to talk, the office force worked with a kind of grim determination. On the stroke of five people rushed for the elevator and escaped to the park or to the privacy of their own rooms, where hot, sticky shirts and dresses could be shed.

On the first of August, Walker disappeared for his vacation. Three weeks later some one remembered that Walker had not returned. It seemed strange that he would stay over time because he was usually back on the dot.

Then on the twentieth of the month the office force got invitations to run out and spend the evening with Walker at 1117 Wisconsin avenue. We accepted out of curiosity mainly. What could it mean? Walker had lived in the same rooming house on Maple street almost as long as he had worked at Jedlow and Unsup's. Why had he moved and why the party?

The evening of the affair we all met at a central point and went over to Walker's new address en masse. We found a plain, shabby little house. At our ring Walker himself opened the door. He had a baby in his arms, another was hanging onto his right hand, two peered around from behind his long, skinny trousers leg and two more came tearing into the little hall at the sound of our voices. Then when we could at last take our eyes off Walker we saw a thin, middle-aged woman standing beside him.

"My wife, friends," he introduced proudly, "and these are our children. This is Johnny, and Harry, and Dick, and Agnes, and Claire, and Louise."

"Yes," piped one of the children, "Mommy's married and we all went on the honeymoon and we had the grandest time. Dad bought the car out there. Come and see the car. . . . Come and see the car."

That saved us and gave us time to collect our wits. The kids fell on us and dragged us out to see the car, a dilapidated old giant of a thing.

But the funny part came when we found out that Mrs. Walker was not the mother of the children, but an old maid aunt who had adopted them. Poor Walker certainly had put his foot in it, we decided, saddled himself with an old maid and a half dozen squalling brats. And how could he support them on his meager salary? Then we got our next shock. Jedlow told us about it afterward. It seems he walked into Jedlow's office one morning and said something like this: "See here, Mr. Jedlow, I've worked here for over thirty years. I have been faithful and steady and while I had no one dependent on me it was all right, but now that I have a family to support it's another matter. I've got to rise and rise in a hurry because I need the money. What are you going to do about it?"

Answers to "How Much Do You Know"

1. Art of dancing.
2. Alexander Legge.
3. That it cannot be created or destroyed is the accepted theory.
4. It is governed by Congress.
5. Mormons.
6. February 2.
7. Pennsylvania.
8. No.
9. The Eskimo's skin-covered boats.
10. Hohenzollern.
11. Cocoa is chocolate with much of the oil pressed out.
12. Loose sand mixed with water.

Employment Increases

A slight increase in employment began about the middle of January and there has been an upward tendency since that date, according to the Federal Reserve Board's survey of business and financial conditions. The board's reports show that there has been an increase in contracts for public works, but this increase was offset by a further decline in the construction of residences. Six or seven years ago the country heard a great deal about the "housing shortage" in the United States, but evidently there are now plenty of houses for everyone who will use them.

Value of Organization

The story is told of a stage driver who was such an expert with his long whip that he was able to pick a horse fly off a horse's ear. Passengers on his stage used to ask him often to give a demonstration of his skill.

One day the stage passed by a large tree in which was hanging a large hornet's nest, about which was flying a number of hornets.

"Let's see what you can do with the hornets," one passenger suggested. "Nope," the whip expert said, "nothing doing, them fellows is organized."

Organization is but another word for co-operation. It has come to be the biggest word in the business world today. On all sides, business is organizing that it may better co-operate.

Co-operation is necessary for community development. Towns like Northfield must have the united effort and resource of everyone in them to make the best of their opportunities. Divisions and factions but divide the effort and resources and reduce the possibilities of success.

Northfield needs the co-operation of every man in it in the big program of community development that must be kept in mind if Northfield is to continue to progress.

Let's all get together and all work together and all pull for Northfield.

The only hope of preserving what is best, lies in the practice of an immense charity, a wide tolerance, a sincere respect for opinions that are not ours.—P. G. Hamerton.

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"I've Been Reading"

By WILDER BUELL

SMALL TOWNS, by Walter Burr, The Macmillan Company, Pages 264, Price \$2.50.

Many of the changes wrought in human life by the invention of machinery exist chiefly in the imagination of the sensational writer and lecturer. Human nature has a habit of remaining much the same in all parts of the world and under all sorts of conditions. Men adapt themselves and their traditions to changing environments in a surprisingly ingenious manner. So that, while the outer circumstances of life change, the inner thoughts and feelings of a given culture remain the same.

But occasionally a real adaptation takes place. The environment changes so radically that the thought and ways of living of the people are forced to change to meet it. Those who refuse do not survive. And one of the actual results brought about by the machine age is the virtual disappearance of the small town. That is the theme of this book.

Less the writer of the book be pictured as a sensationalist, which he is not, it is well to explain that he realizes that the small town remains physically where it was. And the people of the town are the same individuals that they were 15 years ago, before the automobile, hard roads and the radio. Yet so profoundly has the world altered, economically and socially with the coming of machinery to the country districts, that the small town has almost entirely lost its old reason for being. Only those towns that adapt themselves to this new situation will survive and prosper. Those who try to hold their own according to the old ways will vanish.

The reason for this change is the changed status of the farmer. Once a countryman, different in many essential cultural ways from the town dweller, he has, since the invention of the automobile and farm machinery, to say nothing of the radio, the telephone and the rural free delivery, become, not a rustic, but a villager. Whereas, in the old days, the farmer lived on his farm, isolated from the rest of the world, coming into the village once a week at most to buy supplies, obtain professional services and get the news, he is now in a position to run into town two or three times a day if he wishes, and is as much a part of the town life as the man who lives on Main Street. Moreover, and this is important, he can, if he wishes, go for his trade and his cultural life to some other town if the one nearest him cannot supply what he wants.

As the entire purpose for the existence of a small town, aside from the presence of a factory or institution which is exporting its products, is to supply the needs of the surrounding farmers, who are the producers, those towns which conform to the new conditions will survive, those who refuse to conform will simply cease to exist. This is inevitable and a condition that has arisen within 15 years. But it is necessary to read the book to get the full argument. Professor Burr has spent a lifetime in the study of the small town as the cultural center of the countryside and has many suggestions to make. The live town will change to meet the situation. Others will become, as someone has said, "A place where people have moved in to die and forgot what they came for."

State Offers New Aviation Course

Principles of Aviation is the title of a course which has been added recently to the program of the Division of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, State House, Boston. "It will be available after March 1 for all registrants," announced James A. Mover, director. The course will be taught by Prof. Myron S. Fuckle, who is not only a member of the aeronautics staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology but also a popular and widely known University Extension instructor. The course will include information about the airplane in the field of transportation, both for pleasure and for commerce, and its possibilities and limitations. The lesson assignments cover such subjects as: the essential parts of an airplane, types of airplanes, construction methods, how control is maintained, the airplane engine, repair and maintenance, use of instruments, performance characteristics, simple navigation and hints on practical flying. "The instruction will not be technical, but it will be thorough enough to be of value to the student who is preparing for advanced work," Mr. Mover promises.

This course is given in classes in several cities in Massachusetts and is also available for enrollment for home study by correspondence instruction. It will be offered in two parts of eight lessons each. The material for the student will include a 330-page textbook on aviation containing 200 illustrations, 136 pages of special notes and 18 blueprints.

Aeronautics may also be studied in classes which meet under State auspices at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and in other centers throughout the State. Students who wish to obtain the classroom equivalent of ground-school training may follow up this course with the others on the State schedule. There are also correspondence courses in 220 subjects in cultural, commercial and industrial branches. Further information regarding the activities of the division may be obtained from the University Extension office in the State House, Boston.

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Higher Speed Wanted

A definite trend of opinion favoring legal sanction of higher automobile speeds than now officially permitted is revealed today in a poll of officials and citizens at present most actively engaged in highway safety work. The limits should be raised to 15 miles an hour in thickly settled or business districts, 27 miles an hour in sparsely settled districts and 40 miles an hour on the open highway, according to an averaging of the sentiment expressed.

These figures are the results of a questionnaire sent by the Governor's committee on street and highway safety to its local committees throughout the State. Answers were received from 112 communities, representing every section of Massachusetts and both rural and urban communities. The committees replying comprised 593 individuals, including in nearly every case police and civil officials, as well as prominent residents.

Because in the public mind speed is so closely associated with automobile accidents, the Governor's committee on street and highway safety will give the results of this questionnaire much further study before giving its support to any specific proposal for a change in the Massachusetts speed regulations. In commenting on the surprisingly marked sentiment for an upward revision, however, Lloyd A. Blanchard, executive secretary of the Governor's committee, pointed out that marked improvement in the design of automobiles has resulted in their being driven much more safely than in years past, at higher speeds, because of greater acceleration and more adequate braking systems.

Consequently a move to legalize higher speeds is not necessarily contrary to safety principles, Blanchard declared, but on the contrary calculated to encourage respect for all the motor vehicle laws. If the speed limits are obviously lower than the best officials and public sentiment feels that should be permitted, he said, drivers will be constantly violating the speed law and thus adopting an attitude of disregard for regulations which will lead them to ignore other highway laws even more important from a safety standpoint.

The committee of only two communities favored keeping the present regulations. One of them was a large city and the other a town of medium size. Nine committees favored limiting speed only to what is "reasonable and proper," without any specific rate, in both thickly settled and sparsely settled districts. Five other groups joined them for this latitude on the open highway, while seven committees favored removal of any limit on the open highways. One committee advocated establishment of special speed zones depending on engineering analysis of local conditions, these zones to be conspicuously posted for the guidance of the motorist.

The present State speed limit is defined as a rate "reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic and the use of the way and the safety of the public." The latitude is not as wide as might at first appear, however, because the statute adds that it shall be prima facie evidence of an improper speed if a car is operated faster than 20 miles an hour in the open, 15 miles an hour in thickly settled districts, or eight miles an hour at curves, intersections and where the view is obstructed. The three conditions described in the questionnaire sent out by the Governor's committee do not correspond to the foregoing statutory limitations, but it was felt that they more closely met the public interpretation of traffic conditions.

In the thickly settled class, 44 committees of 214 persons voted for 15 miles an hour, while the next largest group was 36 committees of 204 men and women for 20 miles an hour. For sparsely settled, the largest number was 39 committees of 181 for 25 miles, with 30 next of 160 men for 30 miles. On the open highway, 33 committees of 182 members were for 40 miles an hour.

Time to me is so precious that with great difficulty can I steal one hour in eight days, either to satisfy myself or to gratify my friends.—John Knox.

They Were Bogus Officials

By LEETE STONE

WITHOUT an invitation it appeared that Melodrama rode with the brothers Brown, Joe and George, as they piloted a heavy-laden truck down the Westchester reaches of the Boston Post road toward New York—Joe at the wheel, George general helper.

It happened on one of those flagrant April mornings that seem to give the everlasting lie to Death, Destruction, Trouble and Tragedy by reason of a balmy, soft atmosphere and a feel of hope and life everlasting.

Joe and George were hungry after an all-night drill from a small seaport on the upper sound, but notwithstanding their hearts beat in unison with the peaceful pulse of spring. A hard winter was behind; today was not only another day; it was another year with all the rich promise that imagination is heir to.

As if to paint the morning with the perfect seal of peace, along the road as they reached the upper Bronx suddenly appeared the reassuring figure of a policeman in a touring car, with two men in the rear seat. The car spun easily by Joe and George in leisurely fashion. The brothers did not turn to look after it.

They missed seeing the car turn, just after it passed, and slowly trail them for several blocks. Without warning it spurted up beside the heavy-laden truck and a blue-clad arm waved its familiar, compelling gesture. No mistaking authority. The two men in the rear of the car displayed shiny detectives' badges.

"Let's see your consignment papers—your bill of lading," the policeman barked.

"We ain't got none; didn't know it was necessary," Joe offered in conciliatory tones.

"Certainly it is! You ought to know that." The officer stepped onto the short running board of the truck. "What you got in those packing cases?"

"Get down!"

The brothers Brown meekly got down.

Events ensuing puzzled the brothers Brown exceedingly. The policeman ordered his two detectives to mount the truck and drive it to headquarters. Then as the big truck gathered way, he ordered Joe and George to get in his car with him.

Whereupon the two brothers, who could not believe that so glorious a morning could sponsor Trouble, embarked on a strange ride. A long, longer ride—one that ended on Lancaster avenue, miles away, somewhere near the Indian stadium.

The scene shifts to Officer O'Meara, speed cop, on duty a few blocks away from where the truck was apprehended by the law's arm. Two or three neighborhood bystanders who had witnessed the affair, told him they had just seen a truck seized.

It being a dull, early morning hour, O'Meara decided that he ought to offer assistance and at least get the truck's number, if only to prove that he was "on the job." He pursued the truck at fifty miles an hour or better.

Ten minutes speeding furnished O'Meara with the tall view of the heavy-laden truck. His motorcycle screamed its raucous cry to heaven as he bore down on the machine. Then something strange happened. The great vehicle suddenly slowed down, and two men sprang from the running board of the still moving truck and hotfooted around the corner of the nearest block.

The veering truck lurched dizzily into a water hydrant. The hydrant toppled over like putty. The front of the truck and O'Meara were drenched in a spouting geyser of water.

Resourceful O'Meara, wet as he was, at once blew his police whistle for reserves. They arrived in a jiffy and the block where the two "detectives" had abandoned the truck was instantly surrounded and a combing search inaugurated. It proved thorough, for at the end of an hour two vigorously protesting "detectives" with shiny badges were dragged without ceremony from a basement.

The masqueraders were taken to the police station and held for robbery. About two hours later, after tedious walking, some slow trolleying and a couple of speedy taxi jaunts, the Brown brothers arrived at the same station to tell their tale of woe and loss; to describe their enforced journey to the hinterlands surrounding the Indian stadium.

O'Meara had just checked in preparatory to going off duty. He heard the brothers addressing the sergeant. "You guys'll find your truck three blocks away draped against a busted hydrant," he spoke somewhat gruffly and closed the door sharply behind him.

The curtain falls on the brothers Brown rolling off in their heavy-laden truck, the seat beneath somewhat damp and squishy—rolling off to a peaceful, proper destination downtown—their load of \$50,000 worth of silks dry, intact and ready to be unloaded.

(Copyright.)

What Price Food

Experts tell us that we should spend about one-fifth of our food allowance on starchy foods, another fifth on protein foods, meat, eggs and the like, a fifth on milk, a fifth on fruits and vegetables and divide the remaining fifth among fats, oils, sweets and beverages.—Farm and Fireside.

CHURCH, FRATERNAL AND OTHER NOTICES

TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. F. W. Pattison, Minister.
Announcements for week beginning March 9:

SUNDAY

10.30 a. m.—Prayers.
10.45 a. m.—Morning worship.
12.00 noon—Sunday school.
7.00 p. m.—Young People's Society.
8.00 p. m.—Evening service, conducted by the young people; subject: Our Father's Business; pictures.

MONDAY

8.00 p. m.—Sunday School Teachers' and Officers' Council.

TUESDAY

3.00 p. m.—Women's Bible class with Mrs. Bessie Symonds.

WEDNESDAY

3.00 p. m.—Mothers' Society at the church.

THURSDAY

10.30 a. m.—Ladies Sewing Society.
3.45 p. m.—Junior Christian Endeavor Society.
7.30 p. m.—Week evening service.

FRIDAY

7.00 p. m.—Boys' Brigade.
7.45 p. m.—Evening Auxillary.

SATURDAY

7.30 p. m.—Lenten prayer service with Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Pallam of Birnam road.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH

Charles Chambers, Conner, Minister.

SUNDAY

10.45 a. m.—Service of worship, with theme, "The Good of Christian Congregations."
12.00 noon—Sunday school.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH VERNON

Rev. George E. Tyler, Pastor.

SUNDAY

10.45 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor, "The Gospel of the Kingdom."
12.05 p. m.—Church school.
7.00 p. m.—Praise service and short address by the pastor.

THURSDAY

7.30 p. m.—Mid-week service at the Home.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

Mrs. Nellie A. Reid, Pastor

SUNDAY

10.30 a. m.—Morning worship.
11.30 a. m.—Sunday school.
6.30 p. m.—Class meeting.
7.30 p. m.—Evening worship.

WEDNESDAY

3.00 p. m.—Children's meeting.
7.30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Carey and Father Rice, Pastors

Sunday mass at 10.30 a. m., except on the first Sunday of each month, when it is at 8.30 a. m.

Sunday school and Bible history after the celebration of mass.

DICKINSON LIBRARY

Main St., Northfield

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays from 2 to 5.30 and 6.30 to 9 p. m.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. What is the terpsichorean art?
2. Who is chairman of the Federal Farm Board?
3. How is energy created?
4. What type of government does Washington, D. C., have?
5. What religious group settled Utah?
6. When is "Ground Hog Day"?
7. The people of what State are called Penanites?
8. Do ostriches really hide their heads in the sand when pursued?
9. What are "Kayaks"?
10. What was the name of the ruling family of Germany before the war?
11. What is the difference between chocolate and cocoa?
12. What it quicksand?

Automobile Accidents Unnecessary

In the opinion of L. H. Hutchcroft, statistician, Wisconsin Board of Health, it is possible to operate automobiles without killing or seriously injuring anyone. Mr. Hutchcroft points out that carelessness, criminal indifference, drunkenness and physical defects are responsible for a large part of our serious accidents.

Carelessness, indifference and drunkenness are legally criminal offenses. The fact that many motorists violate one or another of them causes accidents and go unpunished, is a biting indictment of our traffic codes and their enforcement. Physical defects could be offset by passing strict laws requiring periodical inspections of a motor car to determine its condition. The most tragic thing about our yearly accident toll is that it represents unnecessary waste of life. Accidents don't "just happen." There is generally some definite cause behind them that can be removed.

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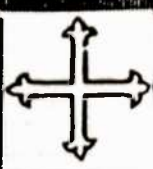
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TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sunday Evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock

OUR FATHER'S BUSINESS

This Service will be conducted by the young people. Pictures showing the beginning and development of one of the great modern missionary crusades will be shown.

A Hearth Fire Sing after the Evening Service. Everyone, old and young, will be welcome.

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1. LUBRICATION

Oil and grease car
Fill transmission and differential
Drain and refill crankcase

2. CHASSIS

Adjust clutch
Adjust both brakes
Align front wheels

3. BODY and GENERAL

Tighten body bolts
Tighten floor boards
Tighten fender bolts
Tighten shackles, saddles and side arms
Tighten steering connections
Tighten wheel bearings and rim lugs
Tighten bumpers—front and rear
Tighten axle shaft and flange nuts
Tighten and refit hood
Tighten doors and windows

4. ENGINE

Remove carbon
Grind valves
Clean carburetor, vacuum tank and strainers
Adjust carburetor
Check timing
Remove and clean points
Clean and adjust plugs
Adjust tappets
Tighten water pump nuts
Tighten fan belt
Tune motor

5. ELECTRICAL

Clean battery terminals
Test and fill battery

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"I" Blend, per pound 37c
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SYRUP, Golden, 2 cans 29c
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